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TOPICALITY OF LENIN BOOK ON MATERLIALISM NOT DIMINISHED

ID240917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 2 LD

[Academician F. Konstantinov article, pegged to "The 70th Anniversary of the Publication of V.I. Lenin's Book 'Materialism and Empiriocriticism'": "The Philosophy of Revolution "]

[Text] V.I. Lenin's book "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" carried the modest subtitle "Critical Notes on a Reactionary Philosophy." It seems to have been aimed at the "topic of the day" and to meet the demands of the ideological struggle at that time.

But a different fate befell this book. The past seven decades have not made this work by Lenin obsolete rather, quite the reverse, they have illuminated even more clearly its continuing worth, its everlasting viability and its capacity as an efficient weapon in the modern struggle of ideas. For in that time the trends of bourgeois and revisionist philosophical thought criticized by Lenin, and many others trends which subsequently appeared, have disappeared without trace.

To this day Lenin's book is an inspiring example of the defense and creative development of the philosophy of dialectical and historical materialism, a model of consistent application of the party approach in ideology, social sciences and culture and a model of struggle for a revolutionary world outlook.

A most characteristic feature of the period when Lenin was working on his book was reaction's offensive on all fronts. It could not be called a "purely Russian" situation, however much present day refuters of Lenin would like to do so, or be regarded only as the consequence of the difficult situation which emerged after the defeat of the 1905-1927 revolution in Russia. As Lenin himself later proved scientifically, reaction's offensive was conditioned by the fact that capitalism had moved into its last, its imperialist, stage and its oppressive, parasitical, decadent and aggressive nature was becoming more and more obvious. Sensing the impending crucial battles against the revolutionary proletariat and the oppressed peoples, world reaction switched to the offensive, including--and most particularly--in the sphere of ideology, and began to disseminate idealism, mysticism and other spiritual corruption.

Although "Essays on Marxist Philosophy" [Ocherki Filosofii Marksizma]--an anthology of articles by Russian revisionists--was Lenin's direct motive for writing his book, he made use of more than 200 books and articles in English, French and German in so doing. Thus, the book's factual, literary material itself shows the international and general significance of the problems it examines, and refutes the fables of present-day opponents of Leninism who attempt to depict it as a "purely Russian" national phenomenon. "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" graphically exposed the international, universal nature of the wave of philosophical reaction which arose at the beginning of the 20th century and which had to be rebuffed.

Lenin shouldered an incredibly difficult and important task. And he resolved it with his natural brilliance and thoroughness. The exhaustive critical analysis of "fashionable" trends of bourgeois philosophy, followed by revisionists undermining Marxism from within, was by its very nature a tremendous contribution to the ideological struggle. [paragraph continues]

The massive attack against the principles defining the world outlook of revolutionary consciousness and against the revolutionary movement was beaten back.

However, the book "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" did not only resolve immediate tasks, but by force of argument it absolutely demolished the system of typical reasoning of the enemies of materialism, revealed the antiscientific, antidialectical methodology of their thinking and exposed the falsity and dishonesty of their polemical methods against scientific philosophy and of their attempts to undermine the authority and influence of advanced science and progressive, revolutionary social thought. The principles of struggle against reactionary ideology elaborated by Lenin and the criteria for distinguishing new and really valuable conclusions and generalizations of science and social practice from the pseudo-innovation which cloaks essentially reactionary ideas with fashionable words are, in our times too, a formidable weapon in the struggle of world outlooks.

Lenin showed that any departure from philosophical materialism and any attempt to refute or revise the principles of Marxist, dialectical-materialist world outlook plays into the hands of the exploiter classes' interests which are objectively directed against the forces of revolution, and prejudice social progress. Behind the gnosiological scholasticism of bourgeois and revisionist schools large and small "...it is impossible not to see a party struggle in philosophy--a struggle which in the final analysis reflects the trends and ideology of hostile classes of modern society. The most up-to-date philosophy," he wrote, "is just as much a party philosophy now as 2,000 years ago" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 18, p 380). Concealment of the party nature of philosophy, the advancement of different variations of "pluralism," and attempts to "combine" science with subjective opinions, and the truth with lies, are reactionary by their very nature, however noble the words which cloak them.

In order to prove this, Lenin had to reexamine the most fundamental philosophical problems and to check their dialectical-materialist solutions with the latest discoveries of the natural sciences, the conclusions of historical practice and the trends of their development. This polemical work, which exposed the attempts to implant subjective idealism, to undermine faith in science and to deprive revolutionary forces of confidence in the possibility of understanding the world--and thus of struggling to transform it by relying on knowledge--became a classic work on fundamental questions of dialectical materialism. The philosophical definition of matter outlined by Lenin terminated the disputes about the difference between dialectical materialism and the preceding metaphysical and mechanistic materialism, and provided a firm basis for affirming dialectics as a method of scientific cognition. The theory of reflection, which since that time has rightly been linked with Lenin's name, reveals the movement of human cognition as a process of increasingly profound, complete and comprehensive understanding of objective truth. Present-day information science confirms the profundity of Lenin's proposition that the property of reflection forms the basis of matter.

"What is truth?" This question has stirred people's minds from antiquity right up to our times. Lenin's book gives it a precise answer. It shows forms of human cognition of truth and reveals the correlation between relative, absolute and objective truth, the connection between sensory and rational cognition, the role of practice as a source, the principles of cognition and the criteria of its authenticity and truth. "If that which is confirmed by our practice is the sole, final and objective truth," Lenin wrote, "then it provides a basis for recognizing that the only way to that truth is the scientific method based on the materialist viewpoint" (ibid, p 146). [paragraph continues]

The theory of cognition of dialectical materialism and all Marxist-Leninist philosophy as a whole are imbued with faith in the boundless possibilites of science and the power of the human intellect, capable of comprehending objective laws of reality and of using them efficiently for the well-being of mankind. The science of the objective world and its development, which reveals the way to truth and to mastering the laws of nature, society and human thought, is a great force in the hands of the successors of Marx, Engels and Lenin and is a mighty instrument of world revolutionary transformation.

The objectivity and methodological fruitfulness of the theory of cognition of dialectical materialism and the genuinely scientific nature of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook were demonstrated convincingly by Lenin in an analysis of the critical situation which arose in the natural sciences up to the beginning of the 20th century. The revolution in physics, which marked the beginning of the creation of the present-day complexion of science, was perceived by many people at that time merely as the collapse of classical ideas unable to account for the discovery of the electron, radioactivity and so forth. But the philosophical reactionaries attempted to use the breaking down of old concepts in order to refute materialism and to replace it by idealism and agnosticism. (ibid, pp 272-273).

Precisely evaluating the revolution which had commenced in the natural sciences--a revolution which was supported by a profound analysis of the latest scientific data--Lenin pointed out the way to overcome the crisis via the dialecticization of science, that is via the conscious assimilation and application by scientists of the method of materialist dialectics. He himself also showed graphically how this should be done by advancing the celebrated proposition on the inexhaustibility [neischerpayemost] of the electron, which has been confirmed by the entire subsequent development of physics. In our times, when more than 100 elementary physical particles have already been discovered, this idea of Lenin's has been developed and concretized through experimental physical research. It can be asserted boldly that all further scientific success has been based on Lenin's dialectical materialist methodology of cognition.

The success of this methodology is the clearest evidence of the failure of the hopes of philosophical reactionaries to undermine the faith of scientists in materialism, since "the main feature of materialism is precisely the fact that it emanates from the objectivity of science..." (ibid, p 312). Thus, a rebuff was given to the attempts to attribute features of pre-Marxist, metaphysical materialism to the scientific world outlook, so as then to declare it "obsolete," "dogmatic" and "at variance" with new scientific data. Nothing is further from the truth. The service rendered by Lenin was that he showed again and again the inseparable link between materialist dialectics and the entire Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory on the one hand and the progress of science and social practice on the other.

The very meaning of dialectics, according to Lenin's definition, constitutes the most general theory of development and requires constant creative work and the advancement of new ideas and new conclusions and generalizations. However, the utterances of present-day enemies of Marxism-Leninism concerning its "obsolescence" betray either their impenetrable ignorance or their malice. Dialectics is the enemy of everything stagnant or rigid and it calls for new achievements.

Dialectical and historical materialism is the immutable philosophical core of Marxism-Leninism and scientific communism. Lenin elaborated the theoretical principles of a new type of party in defending the philosophical materialism of Marx and Engels from revisionist distortions, creatively developing its propositions and enriching it with the conclusions and generalizations of the data of modern science and revolutionary practice. It is no coincidence that only a few years separate the appearance of this party and its emergence in the historical arena from the creation of this brilliant philosophical work by Lenin. The parties advocating reforms which appeared under the auspices of the gradually declining Second International had no need for the steady development and enrichment of revolutionary consciousness. Moreover, Lenin noted that "all the philistine trends in social democracy are quarreling increasingly with philosophical materialism and are leaning toward Kant, neo-Kantianism and critical philosophy" (Vol 47, p 138). But a party of social revolution such as ours, founded and shaped by Lenin, can only live to the full and function successfully when its political platform, tactics and daily activity have a thoroughly scientific foundation and a firm ideological-theoretical--including in terms of world outlook--philosophical, and methodological base. Scientific socialism and the struggle for its implementation are inseparable from recognition of Marxism-Leninism as a whole and from its creative development.

Our world outlook, to use the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is a philosophy of historical optimism and of confidence in the future. Genuine revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists throughout the world learn from Lenin the combination of sustained, absolutely consistent communist party-mindedness with a strictly scientific approach, profound knowledge of objective laws and reliance on dialectical-materialist analysis of new manifestations of reality. Leninist revolutionary fervor, Leninist loyalty to the ideals of transforming the world on the principles of reason and social justice and the Leninist attitude toward tireless, creative development of revolutionary theory and toward an upsurge in the social consciousness of the people's masses imbue the entire activity of the CPSU which he created.

EUROCOMMUNIST CHARGES THAT LENINISM IS 'OUTDATED' REFUTED

LD241219 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 79 p 5 LD

[Y.E. Ambartsumov article under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Vain Searches"]

[Text] Recently I have read and heard much about attacks by foreign ideologists on Leninist teaching and about their statements that Leninism has allegedly become outdated. What is the essence of these attacks? [Signed] V. Alekseyev, Moskovskaya Oblast.

In 1923, in one of the last of the works which, taken together, make up his political testament, Vladimir Ilich Lenin perspicaciously noted that "the whole world is already making the transition to the movement which is to engender worldwide socialist revolution." And indeed, following in the Soviet Union's footsteps, socialism has now been victorious in a whole series of fraternal countries, making up the world socialist community, which has become an important factor in modern international development. We are witnessing the rejection of the capitalist road of development by many liberated states and, orienting themselves toward socialism, they are setting themselves the goal of building a society free from exploitation.

The idea of socialism, heralded by Lenin, has become the truly leading, most popular idea of modern times, gathering a growing force of adherents in all countries without exception. Its vanguard is the world communist movement, the foundations of which were also laid by Lenin.

In a word, Lenin's ideas are the key to the positive resolution of the fundamental problems concerningmankind. That is why Leninism remains at the center of the ideological struggle, and attacks on it have assumed an even wider scale than in V.I. Lenin's lifetime.

Modern "critics" of Leninism, as if unaware of the ridiculous position they are putting themselves in, do not dare to reject it out of hand as they used to. They even acknowledge its significance, but relate it entirely to the past. In giving anti-Leninism this "updated" form, bourgeois ideologists are trying to entice to their side--and sometimes not unsuccessfully--certain figures in the workers movement.

In what directions is this latest attack on Leninism proceeding today?

Above all its opponents declare the "outdated" nature of the experience of October and of socialist revolution in general, while the supporters of the so-called "Eurocommunism" assert that the Comintern did not help, but hindered communist parties in the capitalist world in the early stages of their development.

In reply it must be recalled first of all that it was none other than Lenin himself who criticized young foreign communists who erred on the side of a too literal, uncreative understanding of Russian revolutionary experience. At the Fourth Comintern Congress Ilich said of one document compiled in that spirit: "The resolution is too Russian; it reflects the Russian experience, so it is completely incomprehensible to foreigners, and they cannot be satisfied with hanging it in the corner like an icon and praying to it. Nothing can be achieved in that way...."

Simplified, thoughtless "ultrarevolutionariness" also constituted the essence of the "infantile disorder of 'leftism'" in the newly emerged Western communist parties. Lenin's celebrated criticism of that disorder helped young communist parties to become the parties of the new type which now exert such a significant influence on public life in France, Italy, Japan and other capitalist countries.

But that does not remove the need for genuine revolutionariness in accordance with the conditions of the epoch opened up by October. Revolution, Lenin said, cannot stop halfway, it too must know how to defend itself. Grim confirmation of this is provided by the Chilean tragedy. Respectable supporters of "democratic socialism" seem to have forgotten about that. Not so long ago a liberal Western weekly, interviewing Vuskovic, former minister of the economy in the Popular Unity government overthrown by Pinochet, tried to "lead him on" to the idea of the outdated nature of the Leninist concept of revolution. However, questioned on the causes of the defeat in Chile, Vuskovic replied frankly: "We should have taken matters to their conclusion, but we did not do so.... We probably should have discarded the whole state machine in order to replace it with the new conception of the state.... That was our serious error, our disaster."

However, certain bourgeois press organs have been forced to acknowledge Lenin's historical correctness in retrospect. In connection with the current debate on Leninism, a few months ago the Italian newspaper IL MESSAGGERO published an interview with someone who took part in a meeting between representatives of the League of Italian Cooperatives and Lenin.

One of the reformist leaders of the Italian delegation stated self-confidently that in his country the need for revolution has receded, since--and here he began enumerating--the supporters of socialism control chambers of labor, organs of local government, and cooperatives--in a word, they "have all the advantages of power without the responsibility." Lenin, the narrator goes on, did not wait for him to finish enumerating the "gains." In excellent French, he interrupted: "Your chambers of labor will be burned down! You will be driven out of your socialist municipalities! Your cooperatives will be destroyed!" And indeed, not long after that talk, the bourgeoisie brought Mussolini to power and the fascist terror began. In the light of these generally known facts the interviewer from IL MESSAGGERO only needed to remark: "Lenin was therefore a remarkable prophet." But of course, the bourgeoisie will not allow itself to admit that this prophetic power is explained by the class, revolutionary approach to reality.

At the same time, also in Italy, certain figures in the workers movement lay claim to something midway between social reformism and Leninism. Such claims have been put forward by Craxi, present secretary of the Socialist Party, who caused a sensation in recent months with a whole salvo of articles against the ideas of Marx and Lenin. However, it must be noted that he has received a suitable reproof not only from the communists, but from his own party too. A wide response was aroused by an open letter to Craxi from Monsignor Bettazzi, bishop of Ivrea, a working class city in northern Italy. The high-ranking Catholic Church official reminded Craxi that too often attempts to introduce "liberal amendments" into socialism have "led it into reformist degeneration."

Another widespread accusation against Leninism today is that of "antidemocracy." So as to provide "historical" substantiation for their thesis that there is no place for genuine democracy under real socialism and at the same time to convince the progressive public that capitalism is the sought-for democratic system, its apologists and their voluntary or involuntary yesmen assert that Lenin ignored the significane of democratic rights and the value of democracy as such.

It is true that Lenin was sickened by phrases on democracy in general, since he always believed it necessary to reveal in whose interests--those of the exploiting minority or those of the working majority--a particular democratic institution or a particular social system operates. It is also true that in the Civil War situation Lenin indeed called for the concentration on all forces on defending the gains of socialism, albeit at the cost of a temporary restriction on the civil rights of the propertied strata. But it was Lenin who crushingly criticized the social reformists, whose scholastic, dogmatic idea of socialism was permeated with arrogant disregard for democratic movements and the working masses' democratic gains. Lenin exclaimed ironically, for instance: "It would be a good Marxist who, in the epoch of democratic upheaval, could miss the difference between degrees of democracy and between the different natures of this or that form of democracy and confine himself to 'philosophizing' on how this is still 'bourgeois revolution' and the fruits of 'bourgeois revolution.'"

The West today is going through precisely the epoch in which communist parties in capitalist countries are the primary defenders of democratic institutions, rights and freedoms gained during the many years of struggle by the working class and all working people; these parties are implementing in practice what Lenin taught.

As for the socialist system, in accordance with Leninist plans "our society of developed socialism," as L.I. Brezhnev said, "has also become a society of developed socialist democracy." And indeed never before have civil rights and freedoms been constitutionally enshrined on such a wide scale and in such extensive form as in the new USSR fundamental law.

Finally, there is one more target of the distortions of Leninism--perhaps the main one--namely, teaching about the party. The enemies of Leninism assert, referring in particular to Lenin's work "What Is To Be Done?", that he intended the party to be a "conspiratorial" organization with the intention of "harnessing" the masses and transforming them into an instrument first in the struggle for power, and then for holding on to power. Such assertions are contained, for instance, in the writings of the British "Sovietologist" John Keep, in particular, in his recent widely publicized book "The Russian Revolution: A Study in Mass Mobilization."

But the essense of this anticommunist distortion lies in the fact that Lenin's proposal of the concept of an underground organization of professional revolutionaries in "What Is To Be Done?" was determined by the despotic conditions of the tsarist regime. Naturally, in relation to relatively democratic conditions--whether it was a question of Russia after the February revolution or of West European bourgeois democratic states--Lenin called for the formation of the party as a mass organization. Even before October Lenin was resolutely opposed to adventurist plans for an elitist [verkhushechnyy], conspiratorial revolution. "We do not want to 'seize' power," he said, "since all experience of revolutions teaches that only power based on the majority of the population is lasting." Even after October he constantly stressed that "socialism cannot be introduced by a minority--the party. It can only be introduced by tens of millions of people when they learn to do so themsleves." The CPSU's example indicates that the Communist Party unites the really vanguard, most active and thinking section of the people and that it constantly augments its ranks with leading representatives of all working classes and strata.

As we see, the theory and practice of Leninism are not becoming outdated in view of their unabated link with life and their constant improvement by the fraternal parties and the world communist movement guided by the teaching of Marx and Lenin. It is not characteristic of Marxist-Leninist teaching to be "closed," as its critics assert, but to follow the path of constant development, which is as invincible as the evergreen tree of life--an image of Goethe's, a favorite of Lenin's.

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES CEMA COOPERATION PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES

LD190155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1757 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--CEMA's many-sided activities provide the world with a unique experience of egalitarian cooperation and the harmonious combination of national and international interests, Prof Ivan Oleynik writes in IZVESTIYA. The national income of CEMA member countries as a whole exceeded by 10-fold in 1978 the level of 1948, the year preceding the creation of the CEMA, and industrial production exceeded the 1948 level by 17-fold.

The rate of growth of national incomes in the CEMA countries over this period was about three times higher than in the capitalist countries, while industrial production was four times higher. As a result the CEMA countries now account for a quarter of the world's national income, a third of world industrial output and a fifth of world agricultural production.

The author goes on to say that one of the very important characteristics of socialist economic integration is the fruitful unification of efforts in the solution of cardinal problems such as the provision of energy, fuel and raw materials, the introduction into production of the most advanced technical equipment and technology according with the demands of the scientific-technical revolution and the raising of output efficiency and quality.

The new stage of socialist economic integration is marked by the adoption of long-term special cooperation programs up to the year 1990.

Professor Leynik adduces a summary of the long-term special cooperation programs adopted by the 32d CEMA session in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry and in the field of machine building. The first of these programs as a most important direction provides for the accelerated development of the atomic power industry. For these ends it is planned in the European member countries of the CEMA and Cuba to build with the USSR's technical assistance atomic power stations with an overall capacity of about 37 million kw and also in the USSR two new atomic power stations each with a capacity of 4 million kw.

The long-term special cooperation programs in agriculture and the food industry provide for the uniting of efforts for the purpose of intensifying the production of grain and animal products, strengthening the fodder base of animal husbandry and securing the requirements of the fraternal countries for foodstuffs.

The dynamics of the multi-faceted cooperation within the framework of CEMA is evidence of the fact that this cooperation is an ever more powerful factor for the steady economic and scientific-technical progress of world socialism and the growth of the people's well-being, Professor Oleynik concludes.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

LD170850 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 16, TASS--Monetary and credit relations figure importantly among diverse spheres of cooperation among CMEA member countries. The weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA points out today in an article about the activities of the International Investments Bank (IIB). It was founded in 1970, and ten socialist European, Asian and American countries are now its members.

The IIB handles one of the leading economic spheres of socialist countries--capital investments, granting medium and long-term credits.

In 1971-78 the IIB granted credits for the construction of new enterprises and for the reconstruction and expansion of the operating enterprises in eight member countries.

The Soyuz gas trunkline laid from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR became one of major joint construction projects of the bank's member countries concerned.

In 1978, the bank accepted for eight projects for granting credits [as received] to finance them and increased the amounts of credits for two projects.

The tools plant Tang in Yugoslavia is among those projects, the weekly writes. The granting of a credit to the Tang plant is of importance for the further expansion of the sphere of application of the collective socialist currency--the transferrable rouble, since it is for the first time that the IIB concluded a credit agreement with a borrower from a country which is not member of the bank.

The IIB, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA emphasizes, maintains business relations with many major banks of the world. About 300 banks are among the IIB's correspondents. The 23rd meeting of the IIB Council in Moscow in March this year was attended by representatives of the Da Afghanistan Bank, the Banke of Millie Afghan, the National Bank of Ethiopia, and the Industrial and Agricultural Development Bank of Ethiopia, the Bank of Finland, the African and the Inter-American Development Banks. This is indicative of the growing prestige of the International Investments Bank, the weekly points out.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON MARXISM-LENINISM ENDS IN ULYANOVSK

LD241318 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Ulyanovsk, May 24, TASS--Topical problems of building socialism and communism, of disclosure of the reactionary essence of present-day capitalism and the policy of neo-colonialism have been discussed by the participants in an international scientific conference "The Growing Role of Marxism-Leninism in the Present Epoch and Question of Ideological Struggle". The conference ended today in the home-town of Lenin.

Scientists of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist states emphasized in their speeches of the role of Marxism-Leninism as the only reliable foundation for elaboration of the political course of all forces fighting for socialism. It has been noted that the consistent struggle of the socialist countries, the communist parties, for putting into practice of international relations, the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems promoted the success of the policy of detente, expansion of cooperation between peoples.

U.S. WITHDRAWS ALLEGATIONS ON 'NEW SOVIET MISSILES IN GDR'

LD241948 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--TASS political commentary Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said yesterday at a press conference in Washington that the Soviet Union did not deploy new missiles in the GDR territory. This statement refuted previous allegations of Western, above all, U.S. propaganda about some "new Soviet missile systems" that are, allegedly, being deployed in the GDR.

And there were many such allegations. It should be recalled that a month ago the New York TIMES declared in one of its many articles on the mythical "Soviet menace" allegedly "overhanging the West" that in view of the presence of "Soviet missiles" in the GDR, some anonymous American military specialists and other members of staff of the National Security Council of the United States suggest no more no less than a revision of the decision of the United States President to put off the discussion of the question on deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe.

In the same period, speaking at Homestead, Florida, at a session of the Nuclear Planning Group of NATO, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that the question about the use of neutron warheads in counterbalance to the recent deployment of Soviet tactical missiles in Eastern Germany is being intensively studied in the USA. And Jody Powell himself said at a press conference on April 24 that, allegedly, "deployment of Soviet missiles" in the GDR is part of the Soviet programme spearheaded against European allies of the USA, in view of which the U.S. administration has to proceed speedily with its own plans of military preparations in the nuclear sphere.

This is how one more myth about "Soviet military menace" was invented. Using this myth, certain circles in the USA, and not only in the USA, sought to step up the attempts to start production of neutron weapons, to justify the intensive military efforts of the Pentagon and NATO. And now this fable burst like a soap bubble. Will this be a lesson to those in the West who are launching now and again all sorts of vicious fabrications about the non-existing "Soviet menace" or are they hatching another anti-Soviet fable to this effect...?

NEW DIRECTOR OF 'SUBVERSIVE' PEACE CORPS SWORN IN

LD242010 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 24, TASS--Richard Celeste was sworn in as new director of the notorious U.S. "Peace Corps" at a ceremony in the White House on Wednesday. Speaking at the ceremony he stated a need to restructure the activities of the "Peace Corps" and an intention to commit it to service "in a fresh sense."

By his consent to become director of the "Peace Corps" Richard Celeste who was defeated last November in a bid for the governorship of Ohio, removed a heavy burden from the state [words indistinct], who have been for several months unsuccessfully looking for a suitable candidate for the vacancy. His pr decessor, Caroline Payton, resigned several months ago, stating that the "Peace Corps" (?has turned) into a political organisation the task of which is to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign states, and does not accord with (?its mission) of peace and friendship.

Caroline Payton's resignation proved a telling blow at the already damaged reputation of the "Peace Corps" which in the course of all the 18 years of its existence has been accused by the developing states of espionage and subversive activity.

Peace Corps "volunteers" in Asian, African and Latin American countries repeatedly became "heroes" of scandalous exposures of the "Peace Corps" close connections with the CIA, many of them were expelled from the developing countries. In a number of states the "Peace Corps" activities were banned.

Despite such setbacks, the U.S. Government, by changing directors and by various "reforms," has been stubbornly trying to galvanise this organisation which Washington uses for penetration into the developing countries.

VARIOUS SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACE CLARK'S NEW GOVERNMENT

LD241450 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 24 May 79 LD

["Canada: Government Has Changed, Problems Remain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ottawa, May 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vsevolod Polonskiy reports:

Joseph Clark, leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party of Canada which won the federal elections, has started forming a new government of Canada and shaping the policy on the main political and economic problems facing the country. Speaking at his first press conference after the victory at the elections, Joseph Clark said he would announce the composition of the new government of Canada in the next ten days. The would-be premier has said he does not intend to enter into alliance with the New Democratic Party or the Social Credit Party for the sake of strengthening the positions of his government which has no absolute majority in Parliament. One of the main objectives of the Conservative government, he stressed, is the problem of Quebec, the population of which stands for secession of the province from Canada.

Commenting on the results of the parliamentary elections, the press points out that the elections have led to polarisation of the political forces, aggravation of the question of nationalities. The country is dangerously divided, as also the House of Commons, the MONTREAL GAZETTE writes in this connection. The oppositional Liberal Party has actually become the party of Franco-Canadians and the Conservative--of Anglo-Canadians. For the first time in the past 110 years neither in Ottawa or in the provinces there are Liberal governments. All this largely complicates solution of the problem of separatism of Quebec, where as was stated by Prime Minister of that French-speaking province R. Levesque, the date of the coming referendum will be announced before June 22, on the question of secession of that province from the Canadian federation.

Complex problems also face the Conservatives in economy. The rapid growth of inflation and of unemployment, the drop of the value rate of the Canadian dollar, the slowed-down pace of economic development--all that to a major extent led to the defeat at the elections of the Liberal Party headed by Pierre Trudeau. So far, the Conservative Party has not published its programme to improve the economic standing of the country, Joseph Clark has so far made no statements as to the future foreign policy of the new government of Canada.

P. Trudeau has reaffirmed its intention to become leader of the parliamentary opposition.

JAPAN INCREASES BUDGET FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD241725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0853 GMT 24 May 79 LD

["Dangerous Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilenko reports:

The Pentagon and the Japanese Defense Agency are drawing up new plans for increasing military preparedness. This was revealed in a speech by G. Yamashita, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, to representatives of the press and business circles. The Defence Agency director announced that Japan plans to increase spending on maintaining American military bases on the country's soil, and also to allocate the necessary funds for creating armament stockpiles in the event new American troop contingents are transferred to Japan.

Reporting on G. Yamashita's speech, the newspaper ASAHI recalls that the state budget for the current fiscal year has already allocated 28,000 million yen to maintain the numerous U.S. military bases in the country. This was approved by the American leadership at Japanese-American summit talks held at the beginning of May.

YOMIURI stresses that the new plans of the Japanese Defense Agency are being worked out on the basis of the "basic principles of Japanese-American cooperation in the field of defense" (?agreed) on by the two governments at the end of last year. That document envisages a considerable increase in Japan's military spending. In accordance with Pentagon wishes, the country's government has already allocated in the budget for 1979 (beginning 1 April) more than 2 trillion yen for military purposes. Moreover, the Japanese Defense Agency has devised a 5 year plan for building up the armed forces between 1980 and 1984, according to which 13 trillion yen will be spent on purchasing the most modern types of weapons.

The course of Japan's ruling circles toward strenghtening the army and the U.S. military alliance is meeting with growing resistance from the country's peace-loving public. Following the call of the Communist Party and other democratic organizations in Japan, an antimilitary movement is growing under the slogans of combating militarism and the Japanese-American security treaty, which is dragging the country into the Pentagon's strategy.

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION--The delegation of the Najin City Committee of the KWP left Nakhodka for home today. During their 1-week visit, the KWP representatives conducted a broad exchange of party and political work experience and met with working collectives. The delegation visited Vostochnyy Port, the ship repair plant, high seas fishing base, and other enterprises. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 21 May 79 OW]

NEW FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS--The Dalintorg, an all-union, autonomously financed foreign trade association, has begun operations in Nakhodka. The subdivision was established because of increased coastal trade between many krays and oblasts of the Far East and Eastern Siberia and more than 100 Japanese firms and cooperatives. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade will manage the association. Valentin Vladimirovich Kolychev has been appointed general director. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 23 May 79 OW]

VIETNAM-USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY NOTED

OW241852 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 23 May 79 OW

[Lensov commentary on the 29th founding anniversary of the Vietnam--USSR Friendship Association]

[Text] My cordial greetings to you, dear listeners: Today, the Soviet people convey their warm greetings to the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association [VUFA] and its members country-wide. Comrade Brezhnev has stressed: The Soviet people are well aware of and highly value the VUFA's activities which have greatly contributed to consolidating the noble friendship and fraternity and powerful cooperation between the peoples of our two countries. As a result of its fruitful activities, the VUFA has been awarded the Nationalities Friendship Order, one of the highest prizes of our country. The Soviet people know well that, since its founding, the VUFA members, acting upon president Ho Chi Minh's testament, have striven to further consolidate Russo-Vietnamese friendship--a friendship that Vietnam's great leader considered as a guarantee for all victories of the Vietnamese revolution. The Soviet people are well aware of the VUFA's fruitful, multifarious activities and its numerous achievements scored at Russo-Vietnamese friendship galas, film shows and photo exhibits held in Vietnam to keep the Vietnamese people informed of the land of the October Revolution. They highly appreciate the VUFA delegations' meetings and talks with the Soviet laboring people. Since the founding of the VUFA, its members have visited tens and even hundreds of Soviet cities. Wherever they have gone, the visitors clearly perceived the great, sincere Russo-Vietnamese friendship and the Soviet people's respect for the Vietnamese people. Those Soviet people who have been invited by the VUFA to visit Vietnam, have always remembered their meetings with the people of heroic Vietnam. Through the press, television and radio and through meetings with Soviet workers' collectives, they have reported on the Vietnamese people's life and struggle. Dear listeners: Moscow Radio has also received from VUFA members many letters which movingly express Russo-Vietnamese friendship--an illustrious, long-tested friendship--as well as the Vietnamese people's determination to continuously consolidate Russo-Vietnamese friendship and fraternity. Comrade Tran Ba wrote from Ho Chi Minh City: A great source of encouragement for noble Russo-Vietnamese friendship has been derived from the Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty whose effectiveness was proven during China's invasion of Vietnam when the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with all necessary assistance to help it effectively counter the Chinese invasion. Comrade Tran Ba continued: The Vietnamese laboring people firmly believe that, standing in the same ranks with the Soviet people, they will score new achievements in socialist construction and in defense of their revolutionary gains. Dear listeners, in conveying greetings to the VUFA members and wishing them new achievements today, our Soviet people say to their Vietnamese friends that they will continue to resolutely and thoroughly support Vietnam's just cause.

CHAMANAN HEADS NEW GOVERNMENT IN THAILAND

LD242058 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, May 24, TASS--The new government was formed today in Thailand. It is headed by General Kriangsak Chamanan. He keeps his post after the general elections of April 22 of this year when not a single political party received the necessary majority of seats for forming the cabinet. Almost half of members of the new cabinet are newly-appointed. The post of defence minister went to Prem Tinsulanond. Uppadit Pachariyangkun keeps his post of the foreign minister.

KOSYGIN, STROUGAL ACHIEVE 'COMPLETE COMMUNITY OF VIEWS'

LD241558 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 24, TASS--The friendly visit of the head of the Soviet Government Aleksey Kosygin to Czechoslovakia is in its third day.

The Soviet-Czechoslovak talks were continued today. Aleksey Kosygin and Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal discussed questions connected with coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-1985 and also with long-term prospects for the development of specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

It was stressed during the talks that the constant deepening of the political and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, participation in the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance helps effectively solve the tasks facing both countries.

The talks between the heads of the governments of the two countries opened on Tuesday. They paid special attention to the widening of socialist economic integration. The sides also discussed problems of the deepening of detente in Europe and all over the world, of ending the arms race and transition to disarmament, of developing equal international cooperation. Complete community of views was shown on all questions discussed.

On Wednesday Aleksey Kosygin and Lubomir Strougal took part in the festivities devoted to the commissioning of the atomic power station in the Slovak town of Jaslovske Bohunice. The commissioning of the first power generating set of the station that is being built with Soviet assistance is the beginning of the implementation of the program of the development of nuclear power energetics of Czechoslovakia planned up to the year 1990.

GRISHIN TALKS WITH KAPEK-LED PRAGUE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD241405 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Prague's Emissaries in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee headed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of Moscow Gorkom.

The delegation comprises Z. Zuska, chairman of Prague National Committee; K. Beranek, secretary of the Prague City Party Committee; F. Neel, chief editor of the newspaper VECERNI PRAHA; and (Ya. Hlinovskiy) and (Y. Frants), executives of the city party committee.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and executives of Moscow Gorkom.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and embassy employees were also among the welcoming party.

Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin received the Prague City Party Committee delegation yesterday. He informed the Czechoslovak comrades about the results of the 23d Moscow City CPSU Organization Conference, about the work of the capital's party organizations in fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions and about the working people's struggle to successfully fulfill the plans of the 10th 5-year Plan and to turn Moscow into a model communist city. He spoke of the city party organization's organizational and ideological education work, of the scope of the socialist competition and the preparations for the 1980 summer Olympic games. V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the visit of the Prague City Party Committee delegation will serve the cause of further strengthening fraternal friendship between the working people of the two capitals and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. In turn, Comrades A. Kapek and Z. Zuska spoke of the Prague City Party Organization's work in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions, of the successes of Prague's working people in realizing the Sixth 5-Year Plan and of the comprehensive development of friendly ties between our capitals. Questions connected with the preparations to hold the Moscow festival in Prague, planned for the end of this year, were discussed during the meeting. To conclude the meeting A. Kapek thanked the Moscow Gorkom for the warm and cordial welcome given the delegation and conveyed to Muscovites warm greetings from the communists and all working people of the Czechoslovak capital and wishes for great new successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Moscow Gorkom secretaries V.N. Makeyev, L.A. Borisov, R.F. Dementyeva, I.N. Ponomarev and V.P. Trushin and gorkom executives participated in the meeting.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, also participated in the talks.

MOSCOW CITES MARJAI ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD250428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] The forthcoming visit to Hungary of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will mark a further strengthening of all-round Hungarian-Soviet ties based on the principles of socialist internationalism, declared Jozsef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent, he said this visit will give a new stimulus to the development of fraternal cooperation and will determine the prospects for increased cooperation in the future. Every visit to Hungary by Comrade Brezhnev and the top-level talks have been and will continue to be a contribution to the deepening and improvement of the cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. The present meeting of Hungarian and Soviet leaders will be a new landmark in our relations.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S ACZEL 23 MAY

LD241008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, today met Aczel, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

In a conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, matters of further developing and deepening Soviet-Hungarian cultural cooperation were discussed.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN TU DELEGATION

LD180933 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] KAZTAG--On 10 May Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, received a Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Comrade Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, which is in Alma-Ata.

In friendly talks Comrade D.A. Kunayev told the guests about progress in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the republic and about the Kazakh SSR's achievements in developing the economy and culture and enhancing the working people's well-being.

Comrade Misho Mishev expressed cordial thanks for the warm welcome given the delegation.

AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and S.M. Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council, participated in the talks.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ARTICLE IN PRAVDA

For an article by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek entitled "Educate People in the Spirit of Peace" published in the 21 May issue of Moscow PRAVDA on page 4 see the Poland section of the 25 May East Europe DAILY REPORT.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARTICLE IN PRAVDA

For an article by N. Papazov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, entitled "Flight on Wings of Friendship" published in the 17 May issue of Moscow PRAVDA on page 4 see the Bulgaria section of the 25 May East Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--A protocol has been signed in Novosibirsk on a plan for joint scientific research between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences. The documents were signed by Academician Marchuk, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Zeluazkov, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Twenty scientific establishments of the Siberian science center are conducting research jointly with Bulgarian institutes on major problems of great national economic importance. They include setting up computer centers for use collectively by both academies, devising methods for practical monitoring of the state of the environment, and others. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 May 79 LD]

DELIVERY AGREEMENTS WITH ROMANIA--Bucharest, May 13, TASS--The international spring fair Tibco-79 has closed in the Romanian capital. Taking part in the fair were more than 500 firms from 31 countries, which showed consumer goods. Concluded at the fair were agreements on deliveries to Romania of Soviet electric house-hold devices, tourist equipment, sport commodities, radio and television equipment, etc. The USSR will be supplied by Romanian foreign trade enterprises with furniture and other products of the wood-working industry, rubber and leather shoes and light-industry products. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 13 May 79 LD]

TEXT OF I. ALEKSANDROV ARTICLE ON EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

LD250821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 5 LD

[I. Aleksandrov article: "The European Parliament and Topical Issues in European Politics"]

[Text] The public and political circles in Western Europe have recently been devoting considerable attention to the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament. On 7-10 June 180 million citizens of nine countries will have the opportunity to express their attitude as to what should be the composition of this henceforth elected organ of the EEC, or, as it is often called, the "Common Market."

It should be recalled that this community (the EEC) emerged in 1957, when six countries--France, the GDR, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg--signed the Treaty of Rome. In 1973 Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the EEC.

The European Parliament has existed since the formation of the EEC. Until now it has been formed by delegating deputies from the national parliaments.

It now involves taking a new step in the process of West European integration--the election of the Europarliament by means of general and direct elections. There will be 410 deputies' seats, of which 324 go to France, the FRG, Britain and Italy (81 each) and only 86 to the remaining countries.

The establishment of an elective European Parliament is undoubtedly aimed at increasing the significance of this EEC political organ. In this way it is as if approval is being given, by means of elections, to plans for further deepening integration processes and more actively coordinating the foreign and domestic policy of the "Nine" countries, in which big capital dominates. And the ideologists of a "united Europe" feel a great need for this today.

The fact is that the EEC's history of over a score of years has by no means presented a reassuring picture of fulfillment of the promises of universal "prosperity" within the Common Market. Indubitably the biggest, leading sectors of industry, which are in the hands of big monopolies, have been able to deepen the division of labor under the conditions of integration; the corresponding companies' profits have increased. But that is only one side of the coin. The other side can be seen from the following facts. More than 6 million unemployed (that is, nearly triple the level in the early seventies), a 20-50 percent increase in the cost of living in the last 3 years alone (60 percent in Italy), the decline of extensive economic zones and whole sectors on industry, currency chaos arising time and again, a fall in expenditure on social needs--that is how the "prosperity" looks in practice for the people's masses. Contrary to predictions, there has recently been a sharp exacerbation of contradictions between the EEC member countries and the class-exploitative essence of state and monopoly integration has been manifested even more clearly. Under conditions where the broad masses of the working people show natural dissatisfaction with this kind of "European building," the need has arisen to obtain a kind of "peoples' mandate" for it. That is the main reason why it has now been decided to resort to general and direct elections to the Europarliament.

Another reason lies in the desire of ruling circles in EEC countries to compensate on a political level for the virtual standstill in the integration process in economic and social spheres.

Finally, the third reason is associated with public protests over the fact that an increasingly large number of vital socioeconomic questions are being resolved by the so-called "Eurocrats" and organs of the Common Market, which are virtually outside the control of any elective organs. With the help of an elected Parliament, it is proposed to give EEC political institutions a kind of democratic appearance.

That is the origin of the "Euroelections."

But irrespective of motives, it is necessary to proceed from the premise that with the election of a European Parliament a new factor emerges in European politics, with which various circles associate their calculations and interests. The future will show how this factor will manifest itself.

The Soviet Union approaches West European integration as an objective reality. The main point of interest to the Soviet public in connection with its present stage is to know what positions this Parliament will adopt on questions of vital importance for the peoples, namely: deepening detente, strengthening international security and ending the arms race. This, of course, will largely depend on the distribution of party political forces in the Europarliament.

The progress of the election struggle reflects the contradictions characteristic of state and monopoly integration itself, which is one form of the international concentration of industrial and financial capital. The working people have a natural desire to send representatives to the Europarliament who might be able to defend their interests in the struggle against the monopolies' offensive. National and transnational corporations, on the other hand, will seek to use the Europarliament, profits, in particular by means of transferring the consequences of the crisis onto the working people's shoulders.

In the course of the election struggle contradictions between individual countries' interests are also being revealed. The history of the Common Market is a history of unceasing struggle between its members for favorable conditions for the production and sale of products. Guided by this, some oppose granting the Europarliament--and EEC organs in general--supranational functions. Others, like the FRG, for instance, are on the contrary calling for a significant expansion of the Parliament's prerogatives, believing that this will benefit the mighty West German monopolies.

The communist parties of Common Market countries have become actively involved in the election struggle. They have held several multilateral and bilateral meetings on the most acute problems associated with integration processes and defined a series of important positions for pre-election actions. In July 1978 at a consultative meeting of these communist parties in Luxembourg it was agreed that they will strive for coordinated actions on the basis of documents adopted at the conference of communist and worker parties of West European capitalist countries held in 1974.

The communist parties of Common Market countries assess its significance for their peoples in different ways and occupy varying positions with respect to the Europarliament elections. Their main slogans and their assessments of the prospects and potentials of EEC development differ accordingly. But regardless of these differences, they all resolutely expose the antipopular policy of monopoly capital, call for solidarity against the arbitrary rule of monopolies and against unemployment, defend the working people's democratic rights and stress their determination to counterpose to the monopolies' course their own course--toward a Europe of peace, democracy, cooperation and social progress.

Accepting West European integration as a reality, communists in several countries are striving to oppose through the European Parliament those forces in the EEC which intend to use integration processes for antisocialist purposes, for exerting even greater pressure on the working masses, and for deepening the division of Europe and retarding the process of detente.

The communists oppose the idea of transforming the EEC into a supranational institution which would manipulate the interests of the West European peoples to suit big capital. They are demanding the development of international cooperation with strict respect for national interests and national independence.

The socialist and social-democratic parties are an influential force in the Common Market countries. Their positions on important economic and political problems connected with West European integration do not coincide in every respect. Nevertheless, they have formed a special alliance for the elections to the Europarliament and they hope to create a strong faction in it. Sometimes it is even said that the socialist and social democrats may win a majority of seats there.

Back in the summer of 1977 the social democratic alliance published its draft election platform. However, when the participating parties began to discuss it, none of them approved the draft. After protracted debate it was decided that they would confine themselves to a brief election appeal to voters compiled on the basis of the "policy statement" adopted in June 1978 at a meeting of those parties' leaders in Brussels. The "statement" advances a rather diffuse demand for the transformation of West Europe into a "social community" and the need to "change the structure of the economy and society" with a view to liberating man from exploitation, dependence and indigence. However, the socialists do not indicate how this can be achieved under the conditions of the dominance of monopoly capital and transnational corporations in the EEC.

The foreign policy section of the "statement" is couched in more definite terms. The social democrats advocate transforming the EEC into a factor for peace, continuing the detente policy and buttres ing it by effective agreements in military detente.

Sentiments in favor of impa ting supranational functions to the European Parliament are strong in certain social democratic parties. But that is not their common line. For instance, the British Labor Party is displaying appreciable reserve in this sphere.

The "Nine's" conservative and liberal parties have also created their own associations for the election struggle. The rightwing parties' election platforms contain theses which may seriously damage the cuase of detente and all-European cooperation, not to mention the fact that they are, it could be said, aggressively anticommunist. These platforms plainly set the goal of preventing any strengthening of the influence of the communists and other progressive forces and preventing any shift to the left in West Europe's political life.

The elections to the European Parliament are of course the concern of the peoples and of the political and social forces of the EEC member states. Nevertheless, they cannot be viewed outside the context of the Helsinki agreements, which apply to all Europe and which define the norms of peaceful coexistence throughout the continent. In this connection the most serious attention is attracted by the attempts even now, during the election campaign, to act in defiance of the interests of European detente. This refers to the fact that West Berlin has been brought into the elections to the Europarliament. [paragraph continues]

The "Law on the Election of European Parliamentary Deputies From the FRG" promulgated last year envisages (paragraph 29) along with electing deputies from the country, sending three deputies from West Berlin "as part of the FRG contingent." Moreover, the law provides that these deputies will participate in the Parliament's work as deputies from the FRG.

But this contravenes the four-power agreement on this issue. For the pivotal provision of the 1971 four-power agreement is the provision that West Berlin is not a component part of the FRG and will continue not to be administered by it. And so any treatment of it as an FRG constituency and as a West German federal land cannot be regarded other than as a serious violation of the four-power agreement--an important factor in European detente. Attempts to drag West Berlin, as an FRG appendage, into the process of the state-political integration of West Europe and to extend EEC competence to that city are incompatible with its special status.

Actions of this kind benefit only those who would like to freeze or destabilize and undermine what was laid down in Helsinki.

Legitimate concern is also being caused by the attempts of certain EEC circles--both recently and in connection with the list [kren] toward Common Market political integration--to establish links with China on an anti-Soviet basis obviously to suit NATO: links which are dangerous to the cause of world peace.

However, it is not impossible that the representatives of political forces which have a realistic attitude toward the questions of peace, security and detente will gain significant positions in the European Parliament. Whether or not the forces of reaction will succeed in transforming the European Parliament into an instrument for fueling international tension will depend to a great extent on their activity and loyalty to the commitments of all-European importance which they have undertaken.

The exacerbation of the struggle between the two trends in European policy--an exacerbation characteristic of the elections to the Europarliament--imparts exceptional importance to the efforts aimed at rallying all Europe's peace-loving, democratic forces. The idea of all-European cooperation in every sphere and at every level becomes still more topical under these conditions.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe created a favorable basis for deepening political detente and extending it to the military sphere and for developing mutually advantageous contacts among all European countries and peoples. The attempts to undermine the trends defined in Helsinki, including the attempts being made with the framework of, and utilizing, West European integration, are causing concern to all who hold peace dear and who do not want a return to cold war.

The years of detente have shown that Europe's peoples want to and can live in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation. The Soviet Union has resolutely opposed and continues to oppose attempts to deepen the split between European states and to intensify the confrontation between the Western part and the socialist part of Europe. Such attempts run counter to the principles of peaceful coexistence and the detente policy. And today these principles are the only possible reasonable basis for relations among states with different social systems.

'SOVIET THREAT' CAMPAIGN AS NATO COUNCIL SESSION NEARS

LD240904 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] With the NATO Council's meeting opening in The Hague on 30th of this month the West has again mounted a campaign to scare people with a Soviet threat. Our commentary is by Viktor Viktorov:

It is in fact an old and well worn policy. Every time NATO strategy makers have to justify the arms buildup they unearth a threat from the East. Signs of this mythical threat are sought everywhere--in Africa, in the Indian Ocean and in the oil rich regions of Iran. As for the European Continent, if you look at it with NATO binoculars all you can see is large Soviet tank formations on the ready for a brisk march to the English Channel.

What is behind this pack of inventions? Those who spread these lies pursue one aim only: They want to make the taxpayer in the NATO countries get **reconciled** to the unbridled growth of military spending. The present noisy campaign over the alleged military superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries is also intended to attain this objective. And indeed, the Atlantic bloc's top military bodies, at their session earlier this month, confirmed the decision to increase the annual contributions of the member states by 3 percent. This means that nearly a million million [as heard] dollars of the taxpayers' money will be burnt in the furnace of the arms race in the next 5 years. The session also dealt with the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range missiles targeted at the European socialist countries.

The United States, it will be remembered, already has dozens of military bases along the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies. For decades now the Soviet Union has been surrounded by these bases, stationing bombers and submarines carrying nuclear and conventional long-range arms. One wonders what the scaremongers in the West would have said in similar circumstances. It seems only natural that the socialist community countries should take the necessary defense measures. It is a challenge and the community must stand up to it. And this has always been so since the first atom bomb appeared up to the present day. Anyone who knows postwar history can easily see it.

Ever since it was formed the Warsaw Pact Organization has been working to promote peace, curb the arms race and lessen world tension. It's kept coming with new peace initiatives. And if one considers the question of who has been opposing them or, at best, turning a deaf ear, the reasonable answer would be that nothing can justify NATO's aggressive policy. And all talk of the Soviet scare is just a fraud.

At the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest the Warsaw Pact countries proposed holding this year a conference of all European countries, the United States and Canada to discuss military relaxation. The NATO Council session reaction to this proposal will show whether the NATO countries are prepared to take practical steps to deepen trust between nations.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR SCORES CRITICS IN INTERVIEW

TA232208 Mowcow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 May 79 TA

[Moscow Radio correspondent's interview with the Iranian Islamic Republic's Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials--date and place not given, questions and summaries of Mokri answers read by announcer, Mokri replies recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Your Excellency Mr Ambassador, now that you are the first ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the Soviet Union, what do you conceive to be the main duty of your activity?

[Mokri] Well, in response to the crucial duty that has been assigned to me--I am an ambassador--an ambassador means an envoy of friendship between two countries. The role of an ambassador all over the world since ancient days has been somebody who goes as an envoy from one state to another to safeguard these friendly relations, and protect the interests of his country, of course, by maintaining mutual respect. But a good ambassador is an ambassador who can realize the aspirations of his country in the state where he is residing in the best possible manner without a problem occuring in the relations between these two countries.

We, of course, have always had friendly relations with the USSR, although we have two different systems. But as I have said elsewhere, by the necessity of peaceful coexistence, we can also build a strong foundation of friendship by maintaining the right of sovereignty that the Soviet Government recognizes for all independent countries. We mutually recognize for you with mutual noninterference.

Diplomatic relations are not experimental mental contests. They are founded on the basis of a series of constructive actions. Therefore, if we expand our cultural relations, if we strictly adhere to mutual interests in trade and economic relations--and since the USSR is not a colonizing country, not a country bent on colonization, and unlike capitalist countries you did not stab us in the back and did not hamper our revolution--all provisions exist. The more our relations are based on a rational appraoch, the better will be our diplomatic relations, especially since the atmosphere is also very good, because we [words indistinct] the composition of our present society in our Islamic republic in such a way that it cannot accept capitalism. Therefore, it is obvious that our sympathy cannot be with the capitalist and profit-seeking world.

[Announcer] Then the ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic gave a detailed review of the development of cultural relations with the Soviet Union. Dr Mokri, who is a prominent oriental scholar, while recounting the works of his Soviet colleagues in the sphere of Iranology, highly regarded these works. Dear listeners, you will hear these remarks by his excellency Dr Mokri, the ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to the Soviet Union tomorrow on this program. Then the Iranian ambassador elaborated on the position of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the world arena, and about the foreign policy of his government, and stated his strong condemnation of the present anti-Iranian propaganda campaign in the U.S.

[Mokri] The U.S. Senate has taken an unfriendly stand toward our revolution. They have expressed dissatisfaction with the punishments given the Iranian criminals of the last 25 years. Our government has decided that as long as our relations with the U.S. Government are not clarified, the U.S. ambassador will postpone his trip [words indistinct]. Of course the U.S. Government itself has not made any decision, but these branches of the U.S. Government are like the Senate, like most of the senators who are supporters of the Zionists, defense attorneys of the former deposed shah. During the past 25 years so many of the Iranian people were killed and destroyed in prisons. They were murdered in the most brutal manner and tortured, their legs were sawed, by inhuman means with new equipment and by electrical shocks and atrocious acts. Our best youth, women, girls and boys were annihilated in prisons--the senators were not thinking of human rights at all [word indistinct]. Even in the past 2 years, not a day or week passed without 400, 500, sometimes 2,000, sometimes even 4,000 persons being killed in the streets of Tehran. These gentlemen were not bothered at all. But now that a number of criminal individuals are punished, they express strong dissatisfaction, and think of human rights.

We all remember that 2 years ago the President of the United States, President Carter, came to Iran and was a guest of the shah, and stated that concerning human rights no objection whatsoever could be levelled at the shah of Iran. The President even showed that he has a clear conscience, and said: On this matter we have an agreement with each other. In short, the gentlemen who used to present himself as the champion of freedom of human rights in the world, also supported the measures of the criminal shah.

Well, now let us say that at that time we imagine that the U.S. intelligence organization was uninformed. This is completely unimaginable because a lot of these torture specialists were gentlemen who came from either the CIA or Israel and tortured the people. Now let us suppose that they were officially uninformed. Now that they have been informed and it has been revealed to the world, and even though the American, West European, and Zionist newspapers also acknowledge that these filthy and criminal acts occurred, why do they defend the former shah and several criminals like Hoveyda? It is because they see that their huge interests have been destroyed.

The capitalist world--the world of corruption--has awakened and [word indistinct] has lost a [word indistinct]. It is disturbed. It wants to create a counterrevolutionary propaganda. Our Foreign Ministry recently informed us that our government will also reveal information on this matter. Therefore, the Zionist propaganda organizations--on the execution of one of these Iranian Zionists by the name of Habib Elqanian, whose name was published many years ago among the Jewish Freemasons and who worked for the advancement of the evil aims of Zionism and imperialism--the execution of this individual, this criminal, this corrupt man, this spy, has resulted in dissatisfaction.

Issues like human rights, rights of religious minorities, and the like are brought into the open, which does not have any relation whatsoever with these problems. Today, when a spy is executed anywhere this matter is never connected to human rights, and they do not create such tumult. Why is it that no problems arise when spies are executed in other places? If a spy is executed [word indistinct] in the U.S. or in Israel, or other countries, or in France or in England or Germany, there is no problem. But if an American or Zionist spy, or an Iranian who was spying for them, is executed in Iran and so-called revolutionary courts sentence them to death, they create such noise. Why? Don't they recognize our sovereign rights? Don't they recognize Iran as an independent country? It is obvious that they look at us from a different view.

We must state that the execution of Elqanian has no connection with his being a Jew, just as the trials of the fascist criminals had no connection with whether or not they were Christians. [Words indistinct] Nobody said: Why did you execute them for being Christians? This was an Iranian who was a spy. Of course he was also a Jew. What connection does this have with the Jewishness of the corrupt spy Habib Elqanian?

And this tumult that the Zionists have recently started in this regard of wanting to join this matter with the situation of the Jewish minority of Iran is a vain thing. Because the Jews in Iran have always enjoyed and continue to enjoy the complete support and protection of the leader of the revolution and our Islamic republic, and were assured repeatedly [words indistinct] that they are also our Iranian brothers and are no different from out other Iranian brothers. Several days ago the gentlemen Jews themselves were also received by our great leader and expressed dissatisfaction at the Zionist acts and said "we are ashamed of the Zionist acts in the world"--the Jews themselves acknowledge this, and the Zionist government and the American Government are not [words indistinct].

Well now, in recent years the Zionists were the torture officials of the former shah, and the Americans themselves--of course I do not say the American nation, like other world nations is not an honorable nation--but these profitseeking centers and circles are dissatisfied; and express their dissatisfaction this way in the world. And since the former shah and his family are the (?symbol) of this corruption and the revolutionary organizations have sentenced them to death, the gentlemen senators who support American Zionism have become their defense attorney and express sorrow for them. But how good would it have been if they too had joined and followed the other individuals of the American nation and all freedom-loving nations of the world and the rest of the human-loving people of the world, and defended true human rights and expressed regret and sorrow for this large number, about 80,000 to 200,000, massacred in Iran. Of course, in my opinion the number 80,000 to 200,000 persons is a [word indistinct]. But if all these families which were made homeless during these 25 years, all these families which were broken up, those many people who committed suicide in Iran, [words indistinct] if we count all these during those 25 years, we must say that this criminal shah is the killer of 1 million (?persons) in Iran. [words indistinct] probably 1 million persons in Iran were really sacrificed for the profitseeking of [words indistinct] that our former shah was their agent. Now they are annoyed. They are annoyed for the shah. They cry for Hoveyda. [words indistinct] why are they annoyed. Because their interests have been [word indistinct].

RUHANI REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN AMOUNT TO 'BLATANT INTERFERENCE'

TA241508 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear listeners, recently the press was given a statement on behalf of Ayatollah Mohammad Ruhani, prominent Iranian religious leader, concerning conditions in Afghanistan. It cannot be interpreted other than as making charges against Iran's neighbor and distorting the real situation in this country. Also, the telegrams which Ayatollah Ruhani sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Afghani leader Nur Mohammad Taraki were published in the newspapers.

These telegrams are full of hollow and unfounded charges, which evidently were received from counterrevolutionary Afghani sources. For example, in these telegrams it is claimed that Muslims in Afghanistan are being annihilated en masse, that the clergy are being prosecuted, and even that foreign advisers take part in the air force attacks on Muslims in this country.

It is regrettable that this prominent religious leader is utilizing information sources which shamefully distort conditions in a neighboring country. Certainly it would have been better if he had referred to Abdul Aziz Sadeq, head of the Ulema Council of Afghanistan, and received reports on the true situation from him. Then he would have been informed that rumors regarding the so-called war between the Muslims and the Afghan Democratic Republic are composed by vengeful minds and spread by the republic's enemies.

The issue is not about the war between the Muslims and the government. The issue is that the people of Afghanistan are forced to struggle against some counterrevolutionary assault groups that are trained and armed with money provided by Western imperialist circles and Beijing. They attack Afghanistan, engage in plunder, kill the people, burn the schools, and hurt the farmers who have received plots of land as a result of the agrarian reform.

The people of Afghanistan successfully and vigorously reply to these mischief-makings of imperialism and counterrevolutionaries. In this task they have no need at all for the aid of illusive Russian pilots--a rumor which is propagated by imperialist propagandists. The remarks of Ayatollah Ruhani against Afghanistan are tantamount to blatant interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. This situation is beneficial only for the imperialists, who have recently engaged in provocative acts against the Iranian Islamic Republic and the Democratic Afghan Republic.

CIA-INSPIRED TERRORISM IN IRAN AIMS TO UNDERMINE REVOLUTION

LD241427 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 May 79 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed dispatch by V. Borisov: "Iran: Conspiracy Against the Revolution"]

[Text] Tehran--Armed patrols protect public order on the streets of Tehran. People have long grown accustomed to them, so no one paid attention to the two men armed with submachine guns who appeared 23 April in the quiet lane where General Qarani lived; the selfsame Qarani who was the first chief of the General Staff of Iran's Armed Forces after the overthrow of the monarchy. He held that post for a little more than a month then resigned.

The two strangers had no difficulty in entering the courtyard where they found the master of the house. Automatic fire rang out. The mortally wounded Qarani fell to the ground. A moment later a glazier who was working there was also shot. The terrorists ran out into the street, mounted motorcycles and disappeared no one knows where.

The "Forqan" religious organization soon announced its involvement in the attack. A statement which was circulated accused the late general of "betraying the cause of the Muslim people of Iran" during the shah's rule and of "killing innocent Kurds" during the armed clashes between the army units and insurgent detachments which took place in Iranian Kordestan after the revolution, in February and April this year.

Little is known of the "Forqan" organization in Iran. Only the extract from the Koran which prefaces the text of the aforementioned statement provides evidence that it is affiliated to religious currents. At the same time, Iranians are well informed about "Forqan's" counterrevolutionary opposition to the new regime.

The press and also government sources are bluntly pointing out the agents of the disbanded SAVAK political secret police constitute the nucleus of the resurgent counter-revolution. These prefer to operate under cover, concentrating their main attacks on Iran's leftwing, democratic forces. The SAVAK agents have succeeded in infiltrating the leading posts in a number of revolutionary committees which have influence and power at local level, particularly in the provinces. Posing as ardent supporters of the Islamic Republic, they resort to every kind of provocation in order to discredit progressive figures and democratic organizations and at the same time to undermine the people's trust in the revolutionary organs of power. A recent example of this was the arrest of the sons of Ayatollah Taleqani, who is well known for his anti-imperialist and democratic views.

In the opinion of many commentators, SAVAK agents also had a hand in the armed conflict in Gonbad between the Turkoman population and the local authorities. This bloody incident involving the loss of many lives was utilized by reactionary circles in order to accuse leftwing forces of inciting Iranians of Turkoman nationality to armed action against the authorities.

Using Ayatollah Khomeyni's prestige as cover and speculating on the religious feelings of a considerable section of the population, the counterrevolutionaries are artificially fueling the ("khodzhab") issue--the wearing of the chador by women. Reaction is labeling as "enemies of Islam" every leftwing organization which holds views different from those of the Shi'ite clergy and the Provisional Government regarding social and democratic transformations in the country. In order to revive anticommunism they are utilizing the demonstrations and rallies of rightwing extremist Muslim groupings. Printed slogans calling for the massacre of communists and all leftwingers are posted on the walls of houses and on fences on behalf of the champions of the true faith.

Increased activity on the part of agents of the disbanded SAVAK and an intensification of the slander campaign aimed against democratic forces--the coincidence is no accident. One gains the impression that Iranian reaction is now attempting to adapt to the new conditions in the country, and replacing the face of monarchists with the mask of supporters of the revolution, is preparing favorable conditions for openly coming into the forefront of political life.

In nurturing its counterrevolutionary plans Iranian reaction is relying on the aid of its old ally--the United States. As MARDOM notes, the subversive activity of the surviving groups of SAVAK members is inspired and directed by the American secret services. According to data published in the press, 200 CIA agents are at present active in Iran. By financing and directing the actions of the former SAVAK agents, the Americans obviously hope to utilize them to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear in the country. Under those conditions it would be easier to settle scores with democratic forces, to utilize the bellicose anticommunism of a section of the clergy and the big bourgeoisie and thereby to prepare the ground for the recovery of imperialism's lost positions in Iran.

Reminding its readers of the recent statement by CIA Director Turner regarding the opportunity which exists for the United States to retain Iran as an ally, Tehran's (Arman) points out in this connection the specific plan for a counterrevolutionary conspiracy by the CIA along with SAVAK and pro-Western elements in the army, police and state apparatus. This plan is aimed at isolating and weakening the most consistent anti-imperialist forces in the country--leftwing political organizations based on the working class, the revolutionary petite bourgeoisie and the progressive intelligentsia. Foreign and local reaction's plot is directed primarily against the People's Party--Tudeh--the Mujahidin and Cherikr-ye Feda'i-ye organizations and other democratic parties and organizations.

The attack on General Qarani is evidence that political terrorism is by no means the least feature of the sinister CIA plans. MARDOM, the Iranian communists' newspaper, regards this murder as one of the series of counterrevolutionary CIA and SAVAK plots against the Iranian people. And so the problem of rallying all progressive forces in the struggle to build a new Iran still remains urgent for the country's democratic forces.

When this article was being prepared for publication, a report of another political murder came in from Iran. This time M. Motahhari, one of the Ayatollah Khomeyni's closest associates, died at the hands of the "Forqan" terrorists. The Tudeh Party has urged the country's working people to increase their vigilance. In its statement the party regards Motahhari's murder as a component part of the criminal conspiracy by imperialism and reaction against the Iranian revolution.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN RESPONSE TO U.S. SLANDER CAMPAIGN

LD242020 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Iran is swept with a wave of demonstrations. Their participants protest against the United States crude interference in the internal affairs of the country. Some 20 political organizations of Iran have declared that they will take part in a demonstration against American interference, scheduled for Friday, in Tehran. More from our observer Igor Savchenko.

People's manifestations are a natural and logical answer to the anti-Iranian campaign being boosted by certain circles in the United States. The campaign is being conducted under a false excuse of defense of human rights. Here is what the Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Professor Mohammad Mokri, who lectured at Sorbonne University in Paris for many years, has to say on the subject. [begin Mokri recording in Persian, fading into English translation] Professor Mokri said under the shah regime people were killed in Iran day and night, with political prisoners subjected to the most refined tortures in prisons. The so-called defenders of human rights refused to interfere. When thousands of people died in the streets of Tehran during brutal shootings they were not angered by the shah's atrocities. Now that the Iranian authorities execute criminals guilty of the deaths of hundreds of people they declare they are out to uphold human rights. [end recording]

The hypocritical nature of the fuss raised by the Zionist and imperialist circles of America and some other Western countries is quite evident. Their actions are not difficult to (?explain). The privileges and profits that the capitalist world and the United States in particular have lost are far too great. The imperialists are out today to launch a slanderous campaign against the Iranian Republic. They grieve over the death sentence passed on the shah and his supporters, but what they are actually sorry about is not their agents who helped them exploit Iran, but about the loss of super profits.

The campaign is only one way of interference in the Iranian affairs practised by the United States. The Iranian political and religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, believes that this interference has now become so broad that it poses a serious danger to the country and its revolutionary gains. Contrary to all the norms of international law, American imperialism is carrying out subversive activities against the republic. With the aid of CIA agents, its mercenaries and the inside counterrevolutionary elements, the United States is staging conspiracies and provocations in Iran and is practising political terror, and all this for the sake of (?returning) the super profits, the Iranian ambassador was talking about.

The people of Iran are full of determination to check the imperialist schemes. Massive demonstrations now taking place in Iran are indicative of this.

TUDEH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

LD241648 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 24, TASS--Mass demonstrations took place in many cities of Iran today in protest against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of this country and against U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. The participants in the mass meetings and demonstrations demanded that an end be put to U.S. imperialism's intrigues in Iran and in the Middle East.

The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran in a statement issued here sharply criticized the decision of the U.S. Senate which denounced the actions of the new Iranian authorities.

The U.S. Senate's resolution, the statement says, is not only a reflection of the stance of imperialist monopolies which plundered Iran's national wealth, the stance of aggressors that lost one of their major military springboards. This is not only the despair of the CIA, the Pentagon and the Zionists that lost a faithful ally in the person of the overthrown shah. The resolution of the U.S. Senate is in point of fact inciting all counterrevolutionary forces and the opponents of the anti-imperialist Iranian revolution to a step-up of subversive activity.

Relying on the Iranian people's will, the statement of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party points out, the country's government must counter by resolute and concrete actions the U.S. impudent interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran is calling on all truly revolutionary forces, democratic and progressive parties and organizations to mobilize their efforts and rally in a united front of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

OIL-PRODUCING STATES SHOULD ASSERT RIGHTS IN MARKETING

LD242230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Andrey Korolev commentary: "What Is Behind the Increase in Oil Prices?"]

[Text] Voices from the OPEC member states recently have been repeatedly and increasingly calling for new increases in oil prices. This came particularly from 'Ali al-Halifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister, who underlined that oil prices were bound to soar to a very high level very soon. For its part, the Government of Venezuela has decided to announce an increase in oil prices shortly. Some other OPEC member states have come out in support of this move.

The papers of the capitalist industrial countries, favorable to the big oil businessmen, immediately raised a hue and cry over the OPEC line, arousing the Western consumers' fears of hardships looming ahead. But a question arises here: Does this vociferous campaign over the OPEC plans reflect the truth of the matter? Let us closely examine this question.

From recent information it transpires that the demand for oil is on the increase, not by leaps and bounds however, but gradually. In the course of the last 3 or 4 months, this demand rose by 3-4 percent. Consequently, it is only logical that oil pricing should become dependent on the production of oil and, in this respect, oil production in the OPEC member countries continues, but at a slower rate than the demand.

The real cause of the prevailing situation is in the piratical policy of the monopolies. As a matter of fact, oil companies artificially create shortages of liquid fuel using various means to avoid bringing oil to the market. These companies hoard oil in depots and tankers in order to raise prices to a level securing big profits.

An example of this can be seen in the case of Royal Dutch Shell Company, whose net profit for the first quarter of this year reached 618 million pounds sterling. This by far exceeds last year's. The practice of this company is imitated by U.S. companies such as Exxon, Texaco and others belonging to Aramco, which operates in Saudi Arabia. These companies have a hand in the expected increase in prices. Their representative have been spreading false rumors of a Saudi reduction in oil production.

The results of such provocative moves rapidly led to an increase in oil prices.

But while official prices of the oil sold by the OPEC member countries to their clients rose by 24 percent since 1 January 1979, oil prices on the free market in Rotterdam jumped by 54 percent. Quite clearly this situation is not to the liking of the oil exporting countries. The OPEC member states decided in their April conference to set themselves oil prices in the free market in accordance with the genuine demand for fuel and not in line with a demand based on an intention to exploit.

Such considerations dictated the kind of declarations made by representatives of some OPEC member states. Furthermore, Iran, Venezulea and other oil exporting states have taken a number of important measure designed to curtail the greedy ambitions of the oil monopolies. These states have decided to sell an increasing quantity of oil themselves without mediation. For its part, and in response to the plots of its American partners in Aramco, Saudi Arabia also made it clear that , from now on, it will itself sell, through the national oil company Petromin, between 500,000 and 700,000 barrels of oil a day. Such a deal in the past used to entail profits for Exxon and other American monopolies.

Here, we believe, there is only one conclusion to make: The right of the oil-producing states struggling against the consortium of oil monopolies should be asserted not only in the field of fuel production, but in the field of fuel marketing as well.

BEGIN, VANCE MEET IN LONDON ON BEERSHEBA TALKS

ID241612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1246 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] London, 24 May, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who has completed talks here with the leaders of the British Government on a number of international problems and bilateral relations between the United States of America and Britain, had a meeting today with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who is in London on a "private visit."

From the statement of Vance and Begin to correspondents it is clear that they discussed mainly questions connected with the talks which are to begin tomorrow between Israel and Egypt at Beersheba (in the Sinai) and with the coming meeting on Sunday between Begin and President as'Sadat in El'Arish, where the ceremony will take place of Israel's handing over El 'Arish to Egypt in accordanc with the conditions of the separate deal.

VANCE TO MEET WITH AS-SADAT IN ALEXANDRIA

ID241709 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 24, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Vance arrives today in Egypt. Before that he held talks here with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. Vance will have a meeting with President as-Sadat in Alexandria. He will also take part in the talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv in the Israeli town of Beersheba on the question of the establishment of the so-called "administrative autonomy" in the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector.

Observers stress that the assertions of the Egyptian leadership that it allegedly declares for independence of Palestinian Arabs are really another propaganda gesture. As-Sadat who took the road of betrayal of the interests of Arabs will back out this time, too, and will accept the humiliating conditions dictated to him by the United States and Israel. This is why Begin expressed the confidence in London that "difficulties" existing between the two sides on the question of autonomy will be "overcome the way it happened in the past."

The REUTER agency notes that Israel made it plain that it will never allow the formation of Palestinian state in the Western Bank and in the Gaza Sector and will demand the establishment of its complete sovereignty over these areas after the transitional period of five years.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO AFRICAN STATES ON LIBERATION DAY

LD241640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent congratulations to the states and people of Africa on the occasion of African Liberation Day, which is marked on 25 May.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Government of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and personally, the telegram says, I heartily congratulate the governments and peoples of the African states on the occasion of African Liberation Day. On this significant day, Soviet people welcome the successes of the African peoples in their struggle for the victory of the ideals of freedom, independence and social progress, for the consolidation of their sovereignity and economic development of their states. Great significance is attached in the Soviet Union to the strengthening and further development of the relations of friendship and fru[illegible]ful cooperation with the independent African countries.

The just struggle which the peoples of Africa are pursuing for the full and final elimination of the remnants of the system of colonialism and racism with the support of progressive forces in the world has entered a decisive stage. The day is not far off when these shameful phenomena will disappear finally and forever from African soil.

The formation of free Africa is taking place in circumstances of sharp conflict between the forces of national liberation and progress with the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are trying to slow down this irreversible process and even resorting to a counterattack. This is borne out by today's situation in southern Africa where the racists, with the support of imperialist circles, are making desperate efforts to break the will for victory of the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to establish puppet, neocolonialist regimes, to gain international recognition for them and to turn this region into a protected zone for racism and oppression--into a constant source of threat to independent Africa.

Disrupting the schemes of Africa's enemies, Comrade Brezhnev's greetings say, is not only the task of the African peoples but also the duty of all peoples of good will. The Soviet Union constantly comes out in favor of the immediate implementation of the inalienable rights of the peoples of southern Africa to self-determination and independence, of the transfer of full powers to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in the person of their authentic representatives, the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, and of the liquidation of the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa. We resolutely condemn the maneuvers of neocolonialists in southern Africa and the aggressive activities of the racists against the forces of national liberation and neighboring independent countries. We support the demand for the application of effective and comprehensive international sanctions against racist regimes in accordance with the UN Charter.

Africa's unity is, as before, a powerful weapon for it in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. This is why the enemies of the African peoples are trying to loosen the unity, to divide Africa into conflicting groupings, and to distract its peoples' attention from solving urgent problems of national construction and topical international problems.

In these conditions, Comrade Brezhnev goes on to stress, an important role belongs to the OAU, both in developing good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation on the African Continent and in uniting the efforts of the African countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Realization of the aspirations of the peoples of the African countries, as well as those of other continents, is possible only in an atmosphere of stable peace and international security. For this the uninterrupted joint efforts of all peace-loving states and peoples are necessary. We welcome the efforts of the African countries taking an active part in the activity of the United Nations and playing a growing positive role on the international scene.

The Soviet Union is consistently struggling for a deepening of relaxation of international tension and the spreading of it to all parts of the world, for a cessation of the arms race and a transition to real disarmament. An important step in this direction will be the coming conclusion of a new agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the peoples of the African countries new successes in the struggle for the speediest and total liberation of the continent from colonialism and racism and for the implementation of tasks of national development in conditions of stable peace throughout the world.

COMMENTATOR REAFFIRMS SOVIET SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICA

LD241330 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--Commentator Nikolay Mailikov writes:

The day of May 25 has entered the history of African peoples as the Africa Liberation Day. Timed for the anniversary of the formation of the Organization of African Unity, it has become the day of demonstration of the accomplishments of the African countries, which cast off the yoke of colonial rule. A week of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa is also held as of May 25 by decision of the UN General Assembly.

The formation of the Organization of African Unity in 1963 signified a new important stage in the African peoples' struggle for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence and social progress. The principles of the non-use of force, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the frontiers, renunciation of interference into each other's internal affairs, laid in the charter and decisions of the Organization of African Unity, create good prerequisites for maintaining a sound political climate in Africa, for successful economic development of African countries. Overcoming the difficulties, they are attaining serious positive social, economic and cultural transformations. The African countries are establishing different forms of cooperation between themselves regionally with the help of the Organization of African Unity which is putting into life the idea of unity of the peoples of the continent.

The African countries' role in international affairs is growing, the testimony of this being their vigorous participation in activities of the United Nations, other international organizations, in the non-alignment movement.

All these changes were not to the liking of imperialist powers which are seeking to turn back the course of events in Africa. They make a stake on splitting African unity, are trying to supersede elimination of the system of colonial and racial oppression in Rhodesia and Namibia with formation there of puppet neo-colonialist regimes and to attain their international recognition. To frustrate the designs of the enemies of Africa is not only the task of the African peoples but also the duty of all people of good will.

Encouraged by the support of Western powers, the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia commit armed sallies against neighbouring independent African states--Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. The racist regimes are a source of constant threat to peace and security in Africa. Together with the progressive mankind as a whole independent African countries are more and more insistently working for elimination of the seats of racism in the south of the continent. The mounting struggle of the SWAPO patriots in Namibia and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front for genuine freedom and independence of their countries, (the legitimacy of this struggle has been recognized by the United Nations) is the struggle for the liberation of the whole of Africa.

Without elimination of the racist regimes as strongholds of imperialist monopolies it is impossible to bring about social and economic liberation of all African peoples.

The solidarity of the progressive forces of the world is a significant factor which promotes the success of this struggle. This struggle enlists full support and understanding of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which for the oppressed people have always been and are reliable and true friends and allies.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE

LD241235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of leading workers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--Labor Party Central Committee, headed by Z. Juliano, chief of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee's Organs of People's Power Department, was in the Soviet Union 9-20 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of leadership of the soviets. It had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the Saratovskiy CPSU Obkom and departments of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Angolan comrades visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The representatives of the MPLA-Labor Party rate highly the CPSU's historical experience of creating a system of genuine people's power in the USSR and expressed gratitude for the fact that the delegation had been given the opportunity to acquaint itself with this experience.

ETHIOPIA UNCOVERS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION'

LD242210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] The Ethiopian security forces have uncovered and disarmed an underground counterrevolutionary organization functioning in the town of Hosaena. A large consignment of arms and ammunition and subversive literature was discovered in the possession of the leaders of the organization. In the course of investigations it emerged that the counterrevolutionary elements were conducting propaganda work and calling for the overthrow of revolutionary people's power.

PROCEEDINGS AT FOURTH KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD231813 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on Fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow on 17 May 1979 and discussed the following questions:

1. Stepping up the Komsomol's work on the communist education of students in general education schools and their training for work.

2. The work of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in fulfilling the tasks advanced in the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the 18th Komsomol Congress and in the speech delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and the decisions of the 18th Komsomol Congress.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "On Stepping Up the Komsomol's Work on the Communist Education of Students of General Education Schools and Their Training for Work."

The plenum adopted a resolution unanimously giving its approval and undivided support to the Communist Party's Leninist policy and the multifaceted practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum, on behalf of the Komsomol and all the country's young men and women, voiced heartfelt thanks and gratitude to their own dear Communist Party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tireless paternal concern for the future of the Soviet fatherland and the education and training of young men and women.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum stressed that the top-priority task of the Komsomol committees is to mobilize the efforts of all Komsomol detachments for active participation in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on public education and the propositions and conclusions stemming from the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, viewing them as a militant program for the activity of each primary Komsomol organization in further intensifying the communist education of pioneers and schoolchildren and of the entire rising generation.

The Komsomol organizations are called upon to launch active purposeful work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" and to raise youth's ideological-political, labor and moral education to a higher qualitative level.

The plenum pointed to the need for an improvement in the activity of school Komsomol organizations, their further organizational political strengthening, and the improvement of the style, forms and methods of work. It demanded that the Komsomol raykoms, gorkoms, okruzhkoms, obkoms and kraykoms and union republic Central Committees constantly investigate the schools' needs and concerns and render specific aid in resolving the terms set them by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the Komsomol would help the party still more energetically in the further development and improvement of our country's public education system and in the education of the rising generation of builders of communism and contribute even more actively to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The plenum has taken into consideration the information "On the Work of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in Fulfilling the Tasks Set in the CPSU Central Committee Greetings to the 18th Komsomol Congress and in the Speech Delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the Decisions of the 18th Komsomol Congress" presented by Komsomol Central Committee Secretary V.M. Mishin.

The Komsomol Central Committee members and candidate members, and Komsomol Central Auditing Commission members have been assigned the task of delivering reports at Komsomol organizations on progress in fulfilling the tasks set at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

The Komsomol Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released V.A. Katunin and B.N. Rogatin from their duties as candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with their transfer to party work.

Zh.K. Shartava, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, and I.N. Shchelokov, Komsomol Central Committee department chief, were elected candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

Komsomol honorary badges were presented at the plenum to L.N. Boloshko, G.S. Kotandzhyan, V.A. Katunin, A.A. Rysmendiyev and I. Kh. Toome for their great work in the communist education of young people.

N.F. Rubtsov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; Ye. M. Kozhevnikov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; V.N. Stoletov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; and Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Yermilov, assemblyman-fitter at the Moscow Kransyy Proletariy plant and chairman of the council of the all-union staff of the summer trimester.

Executive workers of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments, ministers and deputy ministers of education of the union republics and first secretaries of the union republic Komsomol Central Committee; Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms, assistants for Komsomol work to the chief of the political directorates of the branches of the USSR Armed Forces, military districts, fleets, and groups of troops not belonging to the Komsomol Central Organs, Komsomol activists, and press, television and radio workers took part in the work of the plenum.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE ENDS IN TASHKENT

LD241402 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 24 May 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, May 24, TASS--The Russian language, along with the mother tongue, came into general use among all the nations of the Soviet Union.

Measures contributing to a thorough study of this language by persons of non-Russian nationalities were worked out by the all-union scientific conference which came to a close in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, today.

Soviet people's internationalism and the growing role of the Russian language as a means of communication between nations and a factor of social progress, manifested themselves once again in the fact that Tashkent--one of the centres of the ancient Turkic-language culture--became venue of a conference on the study of the Russian language, Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told a TASS correspondent.

Petr Fedoseyev emphasized that the Leninist policy of nationalities contributes to an all-round development of each nation and at the same time to their cooperation and drawing closer together. In the conditions of the equal use of two languages, the social sphere of the study of the Russian language, which has been chosen as a means of inter-nation intercourse by all the peoples of the USSR of their own accord, grows wider.

It is natural, the academician emphasizes, that people who determined their common political, economic and cultural goals, strive to have a common language along with the 132 languages of their own.

KIRGIZ SUPPEME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW EDUCATION MINISTER

LD241407 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Frunze, 14 May--The Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

Comrade Mukash Bazarkulov be appointed Kirgiz minister of education.

[Signed] A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Zh. Tumenbayeva, secretary of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium

TURKMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ELECTS NEW OFFICIAL

LD241549 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 May 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Turkmenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The 16th plenum of the Turkmenian CP Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad on 7 May with the agenda: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Arising From the Speech Delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at His Meeting With the Voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and Speeches at the April (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation."

A report was delivered at the plenum by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenian CP Central Committee.

The Turkmenian CP Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum heard reports on the work of the Turkmenian CP Central Committee standing commissions for capital construction, and for work among women from N.N. Yeremin and R.A. Abramova respectively.

The plenum approved the Turkmenian CP Central Committee's long-term plan of work for 1979-1980.

Organizational questions were also examined at the Turkmenian CP Central Committee plenum.

In connection with his retirement, P.S. Dolgov was released by the plenum from his duties as secretary and Bureau member of the Turkmenian CP Central Committee.

M.A. Charyyev was elected secretary and Bureau member of the Turkmenian CP Central Committee.

With this the plenum completed its business.

KRASNODARSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM NOTES UNUTILIZED RESERVES

LD240953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 2 LD

[Report by correspondent V. Logvinov: "In a Businesslike and Concrete Manner"]

[Text] Krasnodar, 20 May--Questions of enhancing the role of primary party organizations in the mobilization of working collectives to fulfill the 5-year plan targets were discussed at a Krasnodarskiy Kraykom plenum. The report was delivered by S.F. Medunov, first secretary of the kraykom.

It was noted that in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of Krasnodarskiy Kraykom To Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the Kuban party organizations have headed the kray working people's struggle to increase production efficiency and work quality, accelerate scientific and technical progress and achieve big harvests.

The plenum noted, however, that far from all the reserves have been brought into play. Not everywhere have communists become genuine organizers and educators of the masses.

The plenum adopted a resolution aimed at improving the business efficiency of primary party organizations.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON AESTHETIC EDUCATION--An all-union scientific-practical conference on the aesthetic education of secondary vocational and technical school pupils opened in Kharkov on 21 May to discuss measures to improve the teaching of the principles of aesthetics and to examine the interrelation between aesthetic and labor education and the shaping of vocational mastery. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 22 May 79 AU]

COAL INDUSTRY AIDE CITES REMEDIAL ACTION ON CRITICISM

LD241217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Fuel Complex"]

[Text] The USSR Coal Industry Ministry has examined the editorial headed "The Fuel Complex," published in PRAVDA 31 January. The editorial board has been informed by First Deputy Minister V. Nikitin that the criticism is acknowledged to be correct.

The questions raised in the editorial have been discussed at the ministry's regional collegiums. Steps have been taken to bring about a sharp improvement in the work of the coal industry. Particular attention has been directed at improving the organization of socialist competition and work efficiency and quality, at actively introducing leading experience and at seeking out production reserves.

Great significance is attached to increasing coal production in East Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Kuzbass, where coal extraction utilizing the economical open-cut method is developing at increasing preferential rates. Success also depends on reducing the time taken to construct coal-extraction enterprises, on concentrating capital investments and on strengthening the production base on mine-construction organizations.

The pillar-free [bestselikovvy] technique of working the seams is being introduced and the number of breakage faces equipped with mechanized complexes is being increased at coal enterprises in order to reduce fuel losses during extraction and transportation.

KAZAKH DEPUTY MINISTERS APPOINTED FOR TRADE, GEOLOGY

AU242130 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed Mikhail Stepanich (Krasnikov) Kazakh deputy minister of trade and chief of the Kazakh Main Administration for the Procurement of and Trade in Vegetables and Fruit [Kazglavzagotplodoovoshchtorg], having relieved (Porulin) of these duties in connection with the latter's retirement on pension. The Kazakh Council of Ministers has appointed Oleg Vasilyevich Ivanov Kazakh deputy minister of geology.

COLOR TELEVISION RECEPTION IN AZERBAIJAN IMPROVED

LD231351 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 May 79 p 1 LD

[B. Daminov report: "To the Southern Border"]

[Text] Baku--The last stage in the reconstruction of the radio relay line from Moscow to the country's southern border has been completed. In the final section of this television bridge--from Baku to the border city of Astara--two new relay stations have been constructed and all the basic equipment has been replaced. All the work has been completed ahead of the set times and without interrupting television broadcasts. The reconstruction of the radio relay line will help improve the reception of Olympiad-80 programs in countries of the Near East region. The number of Azerbaijan rayons receiving color television broadcasts is being increased. Before the end of the 5-year plan approximately 90 percent of the republic's population centers will be able to receive color television programs.

BIGGEST BASHKIRIAN FLASH FLOOD IN 80 YEARS OCCURS

LD230839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report: "Flash Flood Was Expected"]

[Text] Ufa, 16 May--There has not been such a high flash flood in Bashkiria for almost 80 years. At Ufa the Belaya River Rose 9 meters, and at the village of Kushnarenkovo--10.5 memters.

The high flash flood was expected in the republic. A republic flood commission was set up as long ago as February, and it accurately determined where flooding would occur. National economic equipment was removed from those locations in good time, the population was evacuated, petroleum and gas extraction apparatus was raised to a higher level, and livestock was moved. Of course, material damage could not be entirely avoided: In places bridges were demolished and roads and narrow-gauge tracks washed away. Now that the flood water is ebbing, repair workers are quickly reopening these to traffic and putting in order what has suffered as a result of the flash flood.

BRIEFS

BAM RAILWAY SETTLEMENT--Construction of Berezovyy, a new settlement on the Baykal-Amur Main Railway line's eastern section, has started. Work is being carried out by the Novosibirsk Bamstroy construction and installation train. Construction of two-story apartment houses' has begun and the plans provide for all cultural and municipal amenities. The railway station is being built nearby. Construction work worth R1 million is to be carried out in the settlement this year. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 May 79 OW]

FAR EAST SARDINE FISHING--With the recent decrease in fish catches in traditional fishing areas, Far Eastern fishermen are seeking solutions: One possibility is expanded coastal fishing. Sardines increased off Far Eastern coasts in 1975-76 and in 1978 this fish had reached 52 degrees north latitude. Fishing for sardines, however, has been unsuccessful due to poor aerial reconnaissance work, lack of knowledge about sardines at Tinro, and poor preparation of fishing vessels. Another problem in the past was the poor performance of coastal enterprises in receiving and processing sardines. In 1978 more than 2,000 tons of sardines were caught in Primorye whereas coastal enterprises processed only 400 tons. Primorybprom has now carried out measures to receive and process 6,000 tons of sardines. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 15 May 79 OW]

UKRAINIAN RADIO, TV NETWOOK--The radio network now covers all localities in the Ukraine. Some 92 percent of the Ukraine's population are televiewers. Ukrainian radio broadcasts in three programs total more than 44 hours daily. The republic's working people have nearly 23.5 million television and radio receivers, as well as 13 million radio receivers. In addition to the republic, oblast and local-level broadcasts, more than 3,5000 enterprises, institutions, kokhozes and sovkhozes organize their own international broadcasts [by means of public address systems]. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 7 May 79 AU] A new relay station has been put into operation in Nikolayev to relay Mayak radio programs. More than 80 percent of the population in the oblast is able to receive two television programs. Operations have begun to facilitate the reception of the third television program. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 May 79 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS FOR 22 MAY

LD241150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] As the Central Statistical Administration of the Soviet Union has reported, by 21 May the country's agricultural workers had sown spring crops over an area of almost 107 million hectares which comprises 68 percent of the plan. The plan has been fulfilled for the sowing of grain and pulse crops, including corn, in the farms of Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Armenia. The sowing of these crops is approaching completion in the Ukraine. The experience of the southern farms is being widely applied in the highly productive utilization of machinery in two shifts by the machine operators of the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Far East and the oblasts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing the sowing of sugar beets, cotton and sunflowers. The sowing of soya, long-fiber flax and hemp is continuing. The planting of potatoes and the sowing of vegetables is underway. They occupy 66 and 75 percent, respectively, of the area set aside for them. Farms are continuing to sow corn for fodder purposes, root crops and annual and perennial grasses.

CSA Summary Report

LD241104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 22 May 79 LD

["In the Fields of the Country" program, presented by Nikolay Solomin]

[Excerpts] I have before me the latest summary report by the Central Statistical Administration on the progress of spring sowing in the country. What does it say?

First, it can be seen from the figures quoted that despite the ever-increasing rate of spring sowing, to date farm workers in the RSFSR have sown less land with grain crops than at the same time last year. This is due to the capricious weather this spring. In many areas spring has come 1 and 1/2 to 2 weeks late. In the past few days spring has established itself firmly over an enormous territory, and this enables kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase the rate of sowing. Over the past week spring crops have been sown throughout the country to an area of 23.7 million hectares, which is 6.5 million hectares more than the previous week. The main increase has been in the oblasts of the RSFSR. Sowing is taking place successfully in Orenburgskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts.

Spring sowing has been proceeding for a week now in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, one of our country's main granaries. This year farm workers in the republic are marking the 25th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands. Virgin-land mechanizers are striving to mark this jubilee spring with a high work rate. Sowing has begun successfully on grain farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast: This year they have promised to deliver no less than 190 million poods of grain to state granaries. Powerful, modern equipment, advanced technology and the skill of grain farmers are on tap for harvest work.

In the eastern part of the country the battle to obtain a grain harvest is in full swing over huge areas allocated to the chief crop, wheat. The virgin-land farmers are, of course, not unaccustomed to difficulties, but at present the difficulties are particularly great. The moisture stored in the soil is distributed unevenly, although during the period of preparation for spring sowing snow retention was carried out in Kazakhstan on an area of 34.5 million hectares, including 6 million hectares where it was carried out twice.

Virgin-land farmers intend to sow four-fifths of the area allocated to grain crops using anti-erosion sowing machines. These mechanisms distribute seeds and fertilizer evenly in rows; using them enables the moisture to be retained better in the cultivated layer of soil.

Over the past week intensive fieldwork has begun on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy Kray, Mariyskaya ASSR and Tatarskaya ASSR, Arkhangelskaya and Vologodskaya Oblasts. Spring sowing has begun on the huge spaces in Siberia. In the very first days of spring sowing, Siberian mechanizers are giving fine examples of how work should be done.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 24 MAY

LD250254 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 May 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Crop sowing is coming to an end in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia and in many krays and oblasts in the RSFSR. The USSR CSA reports that spring crops have been sown throughout the country on almost 107 million hectares, which is 68 percent of the allocated area. This year spring fieldwork in many areas began 10 and even 14 days late, so the difference between the area sown this spring and last spring is as much as 20 million hectares. Farm workers countered the bad weather by skillful manipulation of equipment and by working in two shifts. In just 2 weeks, farmers managed to sow almost 36 million hectares with spring crops. In the past week spring crops were sown daily on an area of over 5 million hectares throughout the country--a record amount for the country. In the Ukraine, cultivation of sugar beet is in progress, but a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and the RSFSR are lagging behind in this work. In Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan and other republics crops are being cultivated and top-dressed with mineral fertilizers. (0200 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, grain crops have been sown on over 1.5 million hectares. Wheat occupies over 70 percent of the allocated area. Frequent rain and wet snow have hampered sowing work. (0500 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast, sowing of corn is coming to an end today. This is considerably earlier than last year. The crop occupies 160,000 hectares (0600 GMT)

Sowing is being carried out at the rate of 5 million hectares a day throughout the country. Nearly half the spring crop area has been sown in Buryatiya and potato and vegetable planting is underway. (0700 GMT)

In recent days, the pace of the sowing campaign has been over 5 million hectares daily throughout the country. Machinery has never before operated so productively. Work in the fields assigned to rice and vegetables in nearing completion in the south, while in the center and east of the country shock work is continuing in the wheat fields and on the plantations of potatoes, vegetables, soya and flax. A field area of 40 million hectares still has to be sown. (1600 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, grain crops will occupy almost 2.4 million hectares this year. (2300 GMT)

In Buryatskaya ASSR, about half of the area allocated to spring crops has been sown. Wheat is being sown on the last few thousand hectares. Planting of potatoes, vegetables, corn, and annual and perennial grasses is in progress everywhere.

CENTER OF SOWING CAMPAIGN MOVES TO THE EAST

LD241506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 May 79 LD

["Rural News" presented by Semen Astakhov]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. The main rural news today is connected with the sowing campaign. In the RSFSR, that work is coming to an end in the Chernozem, the central Non-Chernozem, and the Volga Valley, and sowing is in progress in the northwestern parts of the country. But the center of the sowing campaign, as they say, has moved over to the east of the country--to Siberia and the Kazakhstan virgin lands. Harvest time is starting in the southern part of the country, Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and even the Northern Caucasus. I mean haymaking principally.

[Kustanay correspondent] There has been very little moisture during winter and fall and virtually no rain for the whole spring.

[Tashkent correspondent] Here in Uzbekistan it has been quite the opposite. There has been rain for almost a whole month, hail and sleet too; so our cotton plantings have suffered heavily. But, of course, natural grasses and bread grains have done well because of that. Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, for example, has taken a first cut of lucerne, ensiling more than 200,000 tons in 10 days, and some grain growers have pledged to meet annual targets fixed for the end of the 5-year plan this year. Mind you, Surkhandarinskaya Oblast has not made 200 combines ready.

[Astakhov] Tashkent, I would like to come back to fodder procurement. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, your republic this year has prepared haymaking machinery roughly 5 percent better than this time in 1978. But you have now started haymaking, and not all the equipment is at work; and that's true of combines for reaping, as you have just said. And in Kazakhstan, USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts feel that, although sowing is now well on there, maximum speed has to be made in getting haymaking machinery ready--all the more so because this year the republic is to increase fodder production significantly. In Kazakhstan as a whole, more than half the forage harvesters, and many mowers, pickup balers and vitaminized grass meal units have still to be overhauled.

UKRAINIAN SPRING SOWING, CROP TENDING OPERATIONS REPORTED

AU240132 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Summary] "According to preliminary data, by 23 May the Ukraine's machine operators were short by only 100,000 hectares of completing the spring sowing. It should be noted that the area sown has already totaled 16.72 million hectares [figure as heard]. Attention has now been concentrated on row crop tending--sugar beets being of uppermost concern." Sugar beets have been hoed on two-thirds of the area and thinned on 750,000 hectares, or 42 percent of the total. The plan for sugar beet thinning in Vinnitskaya Oblast has been fulfilled 63 percent.

AGRONOMIST REPORTS ON SOWING IN CENTRAL ASIA, TRANSCAUCASUS

LD041046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Summary] Here is merited agronomist Petr Zabaznyy to talk about sowing: Harvesting of winter grain crops has begun in the Central Asian republics and in some areas of the Transcaucasus.

Also, fodder procurement is progressing across a wide front, as is the tending of cotton plants and other inter-row crops. In the southern area of the European part of the country, sowing of late crops is coming to an end, and inter-row crops are being tended. In the southern Ukraine and in the Kuban, the barley has broken into ear, and harvesting of grass is due to start. Mass sowing of spring crops is in progress in central, northern and eastern oblasts. Sowing has recently begun on farms in the Trans-Urals area, in Siberia and in the virgin lands area of Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan alone, (?some) 15 million hectares are to be sown, while the figure for Altayskiy Kray is over 3.5 million hectares. Sowing work must be completed as soon as possible in view of the onset of hot and dry weather. In Central Asian republics and the cotton-growing areas of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, top-dressing of the crops is being carried out. Tending of crops is now exceptionally important in the Ukraine and Moldavia, in the Northern Caucasus and the lower Volga Region, where hot dry weather has arrived.

COLD APRIL MEANS VERY BUSY MAY FOR RSFSR FARMERS

LD240751 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 May 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin report under the rubric "Fieldwork Diary": "Following a Tight Schedule"]

[Excerpts] By 14 May, according to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops had been sown on an area of more than 33.8 million hectares. This is 37.8 percent of plan. Nearly 23.2 million hectares have been sown with grain crops--38.7 percent of plan.

Many urgent tasks have come all at once for the farmer in the May fields. In the southern RSFSR, tending of crops has already begun, but in most regions seeds for various crops are still being sown and potato planting continues. The fieldwork front has advanced to the north and east of the republic. Last week, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Omskaya, Novosibirskaya, Kemerovskaya and other oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals and Siberia embarked on the mass sowing of spring crops.

The protracted cold spells in April, which postponed much fieldwork until May, made very severe demands on the farmers. The greatest possible concentration, the pooling of all efforts and resources, the speediest completion of sowing work--that is the most important task. Any delay could result in a harvest shortfall. In this situation, the Ipatovskiy method is playing a greater part than ever. Making use of it, rural workers are striving for high output and are reducing the time taken for sowing.

In certain regions, fieldwork is being performed unsatisfactorily. In Permskaya Oblast, the schedule for sowing and spring plowing worked out on the farms themselves is only being half fulfilled. Instead of 73,000 hectares, only 35,000 are being sown each day. This slowness is explained by poor preparation of the machine and tractor pool and inadequate staffing with cadres.

Concern is caused by the low rate of sowing in a number of regions in the republic for such an important industrial crop as sunflowers. As yet, the plan has been only 65.8 percent fulfilled. The best time for sowing is being allowed to slip by in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Here, this oilseed crop has only been sown on 66,400 hectares--29 percent of the area planned. Yet, in Penzenskaya Oblast, which is significantly further north, sunflowers have been sown over more than half the plantation area, and in Lipetskaya Oblast the sowing is already completed. [paragraph continued]

A delay in sowing will lead to late ripening, and this presents the danger of significant harvest losses. The farmers' most important task is to prevent these losses.

The sowing of sugar beet is coming to an end. Out of a total area of 1.6 million hectares, it has already been sown over nearly 1.4 million hectares--84.9 percent. The sowing of this industrial crop has been carried out in an organized way and to a high standard by the farms of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya oblasts. This work has been completed by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Northern Caucaus and Lipetskaya, Bryanskaya and Ryanzanskaya oblasts. Yet in the Volga-Vyatka and Volga regions, laggardiness is being tolerated, although all the conditions are present here for beet sowing to take place more rapidly.

On the Kuban sugar beet plantations, the required plant density is already being formed. The thinning out remains to be completed over one-third of the sown areas, while the farms of Ust-Labinskiy and Timashevskiy rayons managed to cope with this task in a very few days. The beet growers of Dinskiy, Kavkazskiy, Kurbaninskiy and Novokubanskiy rayons are close to their goal.

At present, potato planting is taking place in practically all regions of the republic. The best organized operations are underway in Kaluzhskaya Oblast, where the tubers have been sown over 68 percent of the area planned, and also in Moskovskaya, Bryanskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts. Considerable work is being performed to provide all kolkhozes and sovkhozes with seed potatoes which are in short supply. According to current statistics, 400,000 tons of tubers have already been purchased. However, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz is acting sluggishly: Of the 268,000 tons planned, its subunits have only dispatched about 30,000 tons so far.

Work on providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with seed potatoes is proceeding unsatisfactorily in Yaroslavskaya Oblast. As yet only one-tenth of the quantity allocated has been delivered here. The situation is the same in Novgorodskaya Oblast and Tatarskaya ASSR. Matters are even worse in Chuvashia, where out of 46,000 tons of seed tubers only 1,600 tons have thus far been delivered. In Kaliningradskaya Oblast, they have not begun transportation. And here we are in the second half of May!

To supply the backup services more rapidly on the potato fields, to speed up all sowing work and to embark on cultivation of sown areas without delay--these demands are dictated by the RSFSR farmers' extremely full May calendar.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL SUGGESTS IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD PROCUREMENT

LD241009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 3 LD

[Article by F. Kolesnik, board chairman of the Ukrainian Potrebsoyuz: "How Can Surpluses Be Purchased? Problems of Expanding Consumer Cooperatives' Procurements"]

[Text] Recently, the consumer cooperative system has substantially increased its volume of procurements. The Ukraine acquires via that system about 60 percent of the potatoes, almost one-half of the vegetables, one-third of the fruit, 40 percent of the eggs and a substantial amount of meat required for state resources. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, produce and raw materials worth R4.8 billion--much more than planned--were purchased from the population and kolkhozes. And yet the rich possibilities are still not being fully exploited.

In order to rectify matters, it is essential to expand the local procurement network and to reinforce it with cadres. There are about 25,000 procurement centers--whose number in the past year alone increased by more than 5,000--currently operating in villages. However, they are by no means to be found everywhere. Almost one-third of the centers are housed in cramped, unpractical premises. There are not enough storerooms or cold stores. Obviously, this seriously impedes the procurement officers' work and makes it more difficult to improve the service to the population. We are now creating specialized procurement centers, each of which will "encompass" 200-300 farmsteads. Moreover, in time we will build 3 or 4 zonal procurement centers in every rayon which will include large cold stores. Then it will be possible to eliminate those unfortunate instances where--sometimes at the height of the season--kolkhoz members offer fruit and vegetables and we turn them down because of lack of storage space.

It is very important that Soviet ispolkoms, kolkhoz boards and even the cooperative members themselves have begun more actively to strengthen the procurement base. The experience of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast merits attention. The number of procurement centers there has increased by almost one-third in the past year. They are mostly of the prefabricated framework type, which are quicker and cheaper to construct. In the fall, cooperative members open up dozens of temporary centers, manned mostly by pensioners. The result is that procurement of produce from the population has grown substantially.

Matters are handled well in Vinnitskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts. There are procurement centers there in almost every village, and people can hand over some products at stores too. It is not necessary to travel to markets in rayon or even oblast centers, wasting an enormous amount of time in the process, in order to purchase meat and vegetable surpluses.

Unfortunately, such a situation does not exist everywhere. Whereas on average throughout the republic there are 294 farmsteads per procurement center, in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast there are 646, in Odesskaya Oblast 457 and in Nikolayevskaya Oblast about 400. In many villages there is no opportunity at all for the inhabitants to hand over their produce. Specifically, this is the reason why private plots do not develop there. The Board of the Ukrainian Union of Cooperative Associations is mostly to blame for this situation. Recently analyzing the reasons for negligence, we outlined measures to eliminate them.

The first task is to increase meat procurements. Last year 200,000 tons (carcass weight) of meat was purchased from the population, and the target this year is at least 275,000 tons. Many rayon procurement centers in Lvovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaprozhskaya and other oblasts are using food waste to feed livestock, particularly hogs. By utilizing this resource, cooperative members will expand the corresponding base. However, it has been decided to achieve the main increase in meat by increasing meat procrements.

Obviously, it is essential to create a social climate so that kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers become well aware that they are doing useful, state work in keeping domestic livestock and fowl and producing crops in their own gardens. The consumer cooperative system has a great role to play in this political work. It is essential to explain to the population the important significance attached to the procurement of produce. And, naturally, it is essential to meet people half way, to take an interest and to help them acquaire young livestock and obtain fodder, seed and stock.

As a rule, our organizations conclude contracts setting out their commitments to the public. There are already more than 1.5 million such agreements in force. They guarantee that cooperative members will receive various products at a fixed price within a stipulated time. Some Potrebsoyuzes have created livestock farmsteads and breed young pigs and rabbits for sale to the local inhabitants. We distribute feed concentrates and wire mesh for cases in return for the animals which working people hand over after fattening them. Business is picking up and last year, for instance, 4,000 tons of rabbit meat and 30 million pelts were procured.

We also try to help those who grow potatoes, vegetables and fruit by selling them stock and garden and orchard implements. However, there is a lack of these at present. Industry produces very few light, manageable tools for tending gardens and orchards and for gathering the crops. Not all is well with the seed situation. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes could surely offer some of their seed stocks to their employees. Nor should the republic's association for the production, procurement and sale of high-quality seeds of vegetables, melons and fodder root crops remain on the sidelines.

The lack of transportation is giving rise to concern. Procurement centers and handover points need both conventional and specially equipped trucks, refrigerated trucks and, particularly, small vehicles. These are necessary in order to be able to go at any time to a kolkhoz member's home for the produce and to transport it rapidly for storage or processing. But there are no vehicles. Whereas in the last 5-year plan the cooperative system acquired some of them centrally, albeit only a few, none at all have been allocated in the current 5-year plan. It is constantly necessary to beg for transportation from enterprises and farms. Sometimes much produce is spoiled merely because there is no transport available to remove it.

And how is it possible to manage without containers? The lack of them also leads to major losses and increases the expenditure of manual labor. Moreover, two-thirds of the space in storehouses is usually empty--if you do not have the appropriate packaging you cannot fill warehouses fully. In fact, we could make containers at our own enterprises, but there is no metal or sawtimber. Cooperative organizations have been provided with only one-third of the requisite number of electric loaders.

Employees of the Lvovskaya Oblast and Southwest Region railroads are to blame for many losses: Frequently, they allocate open freight cars instead of the usual ones, and even then they are not on schedule. And it takes a long time for the produce to be delivered. It can be imagined what state potatoes are in when they arrive in the Donbass or Kharkov if they are transported 6-8 days through rain and sun. The same trouble affects the delivery of fruit and berries--there are not enough refrigerated freight cars.

We experience major difficulties in organizing meat processing. The shops are poorly equipped with the most essential mechanisms and equipment, and semiprimitive methods prevail there. It is extremely difficult to acquire equipment for the slaughterhouses being constructed in a number of rayons. There is no doubt that planning organs and the USSR Tsentrosoyuz are required to take into account the needs of cooperative members and to help them in every way. At present, unfortunately, that does not always happen.

The solution of problems arising in connection with the procurement of surplus agricultural produce brooks no delay. For it affects the replenishment of the market and the satisfaction of the public's purchasing requirements.

RECEPTION HELD FOR SOVIET AGRICULTURALISTS IN WASHINGTON

LD250914 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 25, TASS--Expansion of cooperation and contacts between the USSR and the United States is mutually beneficial. This has been stressed at a reception arranged at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in honour of a group of young Soviet specialists in agriculture, who came to Washington in accordance with the programme of bilateral exchanges.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland, speaking at the ceremony of opening the meeting, has emphasized the importance of realization of the programme of bilateral cooperation in agriculture.

The speakers pointed out that such contacts not only provide for a possiblity to get acquainted with the accomplishments and experience of the two countries in agriculture but also make it possible to broaden direct contacts between people, which in the final account will strengthen mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SPACE EXPERT EXAMINES USES FOR MANNED ORBITAL STATIONS

LD241433 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 1979 publishes on page 3 under the heading "Laboratories in Orbit" a 1,200-word article by R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, discussing the possible future use of manned orbital stations for astronomical and astrophysical research and noting the need to develop new highly reliable telescopes for this purpose. Sagedyev then discusses the prospects of radioastronomy research from orbital stations and the potential for the development of space technology (obtaining various crystals under conditions of weightlessness) and finally mentions the need to develop both multipurpose and specialized orbital stations.

BRIEFS

BILIBINO ORBITA STATION--Television screens have been switched on in the reindeer breeders' tents in the Keperveyem tundra after portable television receivers and portable lightweight television antennas, which reliably receive the signals of the Chukotka's first Orbita station in Bilibino, were delivered to the Arctic Ocean coast. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 22 May 79 OW]

LAKE BAYKAL RESEARCH--Scientists of the Institute of Limnology of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department started work today on Lake Baykal. This summer they will continue their research into this unique lake, the purpose of which is to create a mathematical model of Lake Baykal. This work will be of great significance in implementing the USSR Council of Ministers 1969 decision on measures for the conservation and rational use of the natural resources of the Lake Baykal basin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 May 79 LD]

BRATSK-BOGUCHANY POWER LINE--A 120-km section of the power transmission line between Bratsk and Boguchany is ready for use. It is half the line which will supply energy from the Bratsk GES to the new power construction site. Boguchany GES is being constructed on the lower reaches of the Angara. It is the fourth large power station on the river. The planned capacity for the GES is 4 million kw. Construction of a number of other large electric works is also in progress in the eastern regions of the USSR, including the Berezovskaya thermal power station being erected in the Kansk-Achinsk basin in Krasnoyarsky Kray. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 May 79 LD]

NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS--New TV transmitters have been handed over for use in the town of Alaytr and in the remote forest settlement of Ibresi. Now inhabitants of the Chuvash ASSR's southwestern rayons can see central TV programs in color. Construction of a new TV transmitting center, with a 350-meter tower, is planned in the autonomous republic. Reliable, high quality reception of all programs of central TV in all towns and villages of this large area of the Non-Chernozem Zone will be insured. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 May 79 LD]

ARCTIC NAVIGATION--The motorship Kungur of the Far Eastern Steamship Line, whose crew has much experience in Arctic transportation, has been the first vessel to leave Zolotoy Rog Bay for the north. The diesel-electric vessels Kapitan Kondratyev and Penzhina and the motorship Kolya Myagotin sailed for Chukotka together with the motorship Kungur. The volume of Arctic deliveries for the steamship line's fleets and ports has been increased by 16 percent compared with 1978, which means that more metal, cement, coal, spare parts, reinforced concrete components for housing construction, and industrial goods and foodstuffs will be supplied to Tiksi, Provideniya, Egvekinot, Yana, Indigirka and Kolyma. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 14 May 79 OW]